

**Los Angeles
Mining Review
1905**

Volumes 17-18

A Scrapbook of Articles
Primarily Pertaining to
Southern California
Mining Activity

Assembled by
Alan Hensher

JAN 14

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1905 JAN 14

AMALIE DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

Much Activity in that Part of Kern County. Mill for the Zada. The Zenda and Bright Star.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF LOS ANGELES MINING REVIEW. JAN 14, '05

THE ZADA Mining Company has stopped shipping ore to San Francisco smelters. The directors are making preparations to erect a large mill to treat their ores on the spot. If water can be developed the mill will be placed near the mine. Superintendent Lang has two expert prospectors at work to thoroughly prospect the property. The mine carries much high-grade ore, but otherwise the property has never been prospected. The company is capitalized at \$2,000,000.

The Zenda Mining Company is putting in a stamp mill and taking out its roller mill.

J. B. Ferris of Caliente and associates have organized the Bright Star Extension Mining Company, capitalized at \$150,000, to operate the mine of that name in the Pinto district, adjoining the Amalie. This mine was formerly owned by the Parke-Lacey Company of San Francisco, and was bought by the present owners from Barney Collins. There is a two-stamp mill with concentrators on the property.

Messrs. King, Olds and Leibel have purchased the property of A. D. C. McKay, near the Bright Star. The purchase price is reported to have been \$15,000. The new owners expect to work the mine at once.

The Barbarosa mine, bonded by W. E. Rogers, owner of the Amalie mine, has been shut down. The first lot of ore from the Barbarosa, run through the Amalie mill, gave highly satisfactory results; the second lot, however, contained some substance which prevented amalgamation, and very little was saved in the concentrators. The cyanide plant, which was covered up by sand and rocks several years ago by a waterspout, is being uncovered, and the tailings from the mill will be worked by the cyanide process. Robert Wettel, who formerly owned the Barbarosa mine, says the gold is in the ore, and thinks the cyanide plant will save all the values.

A good 9-inch vein has been struck in the Gasina mine on Barosa Mountain.

The Quail Nest group of claims on Plute Mountain, twenty-five miles east of Randsburg, owned by C. M. Hart, Riley Hart, W. H. Howery, L. A. Ross, W. H. Moore and L. E. Paelhig, show some fine ore, running from \$15 to \$60 per ton, gold predominating. An agent of an eastern syndicate has offered \$60,000 for the property if they can uncover sixty additional feet of ore of the same class as they now have.

J. B. Hart, J. O. Hart and Dick Hart have been working on their claims the past four months, three miles east of Sour Kraut Hill, on Plute Mountain. They have nine claims. It is a free-milling proposition. The ore is white quartz, the vein is from two to seven feet wide, and averages \$25 per ton. J. B. Hart has spent nearly a life-time prospecting in Kern county, being one of the first locaters at Randsburg.

M.

Amalie, Kern County, California.

Jan. 5, 1905.

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M.
Amalie, Kern County, California,
Jan. 5, 1905.

FEB 4 1905

LOS ANGELES, FEBRUARY 4, 1905.

DALE DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

Marked Revival of Mining Operations. Four Mills at Work. The Seal of Gold, Ivanhoe, Brooklyn, Capitola

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT DALE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

SO MUCH is being printed about Goldfield and Tonopah that one might be pardoned for supposing that those two camps had a monopoly of all the gold-bearing ledges on the Great American Desert. But the Desert is large and those who are not "new" to it know that it contains many other rich bodies of ore besides the two in Nevada that I have mentioned. This district (Dale) is still on the map and on the Desert, and those who have examined its ledges and explored its underground workings know that if nothing as yet has been discovered so phenomenally rich as has been discovered at Goldfield it nevertheless has large bodies of ore so rich in gold as to insure large returns to those who work them. Such is even now the case, there being a steady stream of gold bullion going from this camp to the San Francisco Mint.

There are now four mills at Dale, the Supply, the O. K., the Ivanhoe and the Brooklyn mill. The Seal of Gold Mining Company (O. K.) has recently erected a most complete 10-stamp mill, cyanide plant and hoist, one of the latest improved plants in this mining region, which is running steadily turning out from \$6000 to \$10,000 per month, and running only 12 hours per day during the sinking of the new main working shaft, which is now 275 feet deep. As soon as it is possible to make connections with the different levels in the O. K. to handle the ore through the new shaft the mill will then be started up running full twenty-four hours per day. From the time the ore arrives at the chute at the top of the hoist everything runs by gravity, till it is either an amalgam or precipitates in the melting room. Cyanide solution is used in the batteries and the slimes are separated automatically and agitated in a Godby Agitator, saving made of 90 per cent. of the values contained in the raw ore—about 3 to 4—that is to say, cyanide bullion 3 parts to one of plate gold, the bullion running from \$14 to \$17.80 per ounce. Mr. J. R. Cheatham, formerly of the Good Hope mine, is manager and superintendent of this most complete outfit. The ore values in the lower levels are increasing and a large chute of ore was encountered in making connections between the old workings and the new shaft that have no outcroppings on the surface. The same company has bought the Supply mine, with its complete 70-ton roller plant and cyanide extraction outfit, and is

working both mine and mill night and day, turning out a steady stream of bullion. Mr. F. M. Sabatha is superintendent of this plant.

The Ivanhoe mine, owned by the Ivanhoe Mining Company, has very recently been bonded on a lease and bond for \$40,000, running two years. This mine has a complete 30-ton roller and cyanide outfit. They are now putting in a pair of large roughing rolls and making some few changes, after an experimental run, which will take until February 15, when they will start the mill up on full time. In the meantime work is being pushed on the mine which shows up better and better as work is done on it. Messrs. H. Ames, J. J. Ellerman, R. Dickey and T. Heller are the leasers and bonders.

Mr. J. M. Sigafus bought sometime ago the old Virginia Dale mine from Mr. Lewis Wright, of Pomona, and has been steadily at work opening up the immense ledge of quartz, sinking a new working shaft and starting levels. He is now down over 200 feet and going deeper. He has opened up more and better ore than there ever was in the old workings. This is the oldest mine in the district, and was badly gutted to the depth of about 130 feet and for a length of four claims.

The Brooklyn Mining Company has miners at work on its properties and they are only waiting for the recovery from sickness of their cyanide expert to start up their works again. They are running their pumping plant steadily, supplying the mines and town with water.

In doing assessment work for 1904 Messrs. Halesworth and McRae struck a body of good ore on the Carlisle group in one of the lower levels. This is a chute of ore that does not show in the upper workings.

Mr. John G. Burt and partners have done a large amount of work upon the Giant Nos. 1 and 2. This is an immense iron-copper ledge, showing good values in gold, silver and copper. They do not know the width of their ledge yet, not having reached the east wall, although they have crosscut 75 feet. This is one of the highest ledges in the district being next in size to that on the Capitola group, which shows a ledge 122 feet wide at a depth of 150 feet. There has been considerable work done on the Capitola group during the past few weeks, and they are now at work on it putting the lower level ahead, having made connections between the

two tunnel levels and put in chutes to handle everything above tunnel No. 2 by gravity to that level. This is the group on which the strike was made of ore running from \$106,000 to \$150,000 per ton. Present indications are good for a body of high grade ore in the lower level.

C. B. EATON.

Dale, San Bernardino County,
California, January 28, 1905.

2-4-05(5)

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Los Angeles Mining Review

ON BOTH SIDES OF THE COLORADO

Mount Whipple Landing on the California Side,
and Empire Flats on the Arizona Side

FROM OUR TRAVELING CORRESPONDENT

ONE OF THE RICHEST mining sections of the Southwest, and one that has largely remained neglected and undeveloped, are those portions along both sides of the Colorado River beginning about twelve to fifteen miles below Mellen, where the Santa Fe railway crosses, and extending southward for about forty miles. Years ago much interest was manifested in this locality. The hostility of the Indians and the arduous task of getting in supplies and prospecting outfits soon cooled the ardor of the prospector and interest in the section died out. Not until within this last few years has interest in it revived and claims been located. An eminent English mining engineer after having made an inspection of it, asserted that it was "the South Africa of America." In the present day the region is accessible at all seasons by barge or by the river steamers that ply on the lower Colorado.

At Mount Whipple Landing, in San Bernardino county, California, thirty-three miles down the Colorado from Mellen, one is right in the midst of the mining region. There is abundant evidence that things are more active in it than at any time in its history, due, in some measure, to the fact that the Mount Whipple Gold Mining Company is contemplating the erection of a reduction plant to treat its own ores and those of its neighbors. The site selected is near the river so that water is provided. And this reminds me of the story about Peter McGuire, one of

der another name, sunk a shaft 85 feet and about a year ago died. His property has been acquired by others.

Some nine miles from Mount Whipple landing in a southwesterly direction, is the property of the American Eagle Mining Company, a group of nine claims containing a big ledge of

from 10 to 30 per cent. copper and \$15 to \$30 gold to the ton.

New owners have recently acquired the ownership of the Klondyke group of claims near Whipple Mountains, formerly owned by the Parker Mining Company. Development consists of about 600 feet in shafts, drifts and tunnels, on ledges which are true fissures, carrying values of \$45 to \$280 in gold to the ton.

King, Gilroy and McGraw own six claims in this locality, the ledges of which are well defined and capped



EAGLE LANDING, NEAR WHERE PROJECTED ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD WILL CROSS COLORADO RIVER

sulphide of copper ores carrying gold and silver. Development consists of a 110-foot shaft and a drift of 100 feet at the 100-foot level. The principal locations in this section were made by Peter McGuire, and one group was named by him the "Rattle Snake"

with iron. The formation of country rock in general is porphyry, limestone, granite and schist. Gold and copper ores have been exposed which carry \$15 to \$20 in gold and 5 to 20 per cent. copper.

Across the river from Empire Flats

Arizona's noted characters. He had prospected most of his life in Arizona and Colorado and at one time located on the river side of the mountain, a little below this landing, the Black Metal group of claims. He found ore carrying 15,000 ounces in silver and 1 per cent. copper which naturally created much excitement. He was a type of the profession for he located and kept on locating claims, and it kept him busy year after year relocating them and doing some work. After having exhausted all his means he finally relocated the Black Metal un-

group, because, as he said, of the numerous rattlesnakes that occupied a forty-five foot shaft sunk some thirty years ago. From this shaft a large quantity of high grade gold and copper ore was shipped via the Colorado River to Swansea, Wales. McGuire invariably refused to go down this shaft owing to his fear of the reptiles. The property is now known as the "Joe Leiter" group. It consists of five claims with several hundred feet of development on the Joe Leiter claim. Veins of gold and copper bearing rock at different points, sample

is the Manning group of four claims owned by Los Angeles parties. On one ledge is an 80-foot tunnel showing gold and copper. On another claim is a 50-foot tunnel that shows a 5-foot ledge. Samples taken from the entire length of the ledge show an average value of \$28 in gold and 13.4 per cent. copper. All the properties I have here mentioned are located in the river range of San Bernardino county, California.

Eagle Landing, on the Arizona side of the Colorado River, fifty miles below Mellen is destined to become an

2-4-05(5)

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OLD SURFACE WORKINGS ON EAGLE'S NEST CLAIM

2-4-05 (5)

FEB 11 1905

WELLS AND GUIDE POSTS ON THE DESERT. 2-11-05

Text of the Bill that will be introduced in the Legislature.

Mr. L. E. Aubury, State Mineralogist, San Francisco, writes us under date of February 6, as follows:

"I am in receipt of your favor of the 3rd inst., and in reply enclose a copy of the Bill which has been sent to Assemblymen Dorsey, of Kern county, for presentation to the Legislature. This is only a draft of the bill, and it is possible that Mr. Dorsey will make some changes. This draft, however, contains my ideas of what the Bill should set forth.

"In all probability, should the bill pass, the matter will be placed in the hands of the Department of Roads and Highways, as it is supposed that it belongs in that department. The main idea is that the State shall provide the money for the purchase of the posts, and that the counties benefited shall assist by placing them.

"I wish to thank you very much for your interest in the Bill, and believe that your idea in publishing an article bearing on this bill, and sending marked copies to the members of the Legislature from southern California, will aid in securing the passage of the bill.

"Do not forget to send a copy to the Governor.

"Very few people outside of the counties directly interested in the bill are aware of the immense advantage of these posts, and I believe that should they be erected, there is no question but what they will aid materially in the mineral development of the desert section of the State."

Following is the text of the Bill prepared by Mr. Aubury:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR AN APPROPRIATION OF \$5000 FOR THE PURPOSE OF ERECTING GUIDE POSTS IN THE DESERT SECTIONS OF CALIFORNIA, AND PARTICULARLY IN THE COUNTIES OF KERN, VENTURA, LOS ANGELES, INYO, RIVERSIDE, SAN BERNARDINO AND SAN DIEGO.

Section 1. The sum of \$5,000 is hereby appropriated from any monies not heretofore appropriated in the State Treasury, for the purpose of procuring metallic guide posts, upon which are to be indicated the distance and direction from said posts, the location of wells, springs, or tanks of water fit for drinking purposes, and other information of value, in the counties of Kern, Ventura, Los Angeles, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego; providing, however, that each of said counties, (for its own county,) shall bear the expense of the proper erection of said guide posts at such points in the county as may be necessary, and shall pay all expenses attendant upon the placing of said posts, as well as the expense incurred in placing the directions above mentioned upon the posts.

Sec. 2. Any person removing, defacing or in any manner injuring said guide posts shall be deemed guilty of a felony.

FEB 11

1905

ALONG THE COLORADO

The Belcher and Carnation Groups and What Development Shows. The Quartz King.

FROM OUR SPECIAL TRAVELING CORRESPONDENT

IN MY LETTER of last week, dated from Needles, I made mention of some mining properties in the vicinity of Mount Whipple Landing and Eagle Landing on the Colorado River. I will now speak of some others in the same locality. These, with others I have already written of, will give the reader some idea of the work being done in these sections bordering the Colorado on both sides, that is to say on the California side of the river and on the Arizona side.

Taking the property of the White Eagle Mining Company as a point of departure, there is on the same divide about 500 feet higher than the White Eagle, the Belcher group of six claims. The croppings here are thirty feet in width and as the ledge extends into the famous Billy Mack property which as I am informed a party in New York has offered a large sum for, the expectations are that this will under development prove a veritable bonanza. The ore body in the Billy Mack at 300 feet is seven feet in width, and two assays by different persons gave \$596 and \$693 to the ton in gold.

The Carnation group of fourteen claims, lately taken over by General E. Bouton, James H. Watson and W. L. Valentine, is located not far away from the Eagle group, the veins of which lie approximately parallel. Mr. Franklin Booth of Los Angeles, once widely known as muscovite lime, stone forms the foot-wall, and a hard quartzite, colored yellow, forms the main. An extensive report upon this section, in which he is quoted as saying: "Two extensive deposits of different character course through these claims, consisting of highly crystalline dark gray limestone, or a grayish mica schist, in which mica, a white,

hanging wall. The limestone intrudes between the ore and the mica schist. The limestone along the line of contact with the quartzite is full of carbonate of copper overlapping. The whole region to the north and east of this group is a heavy capping of amygdaloidal basalt, the intrusion of which in a molten condition has formed the extensive deposits of crystalline limestone and mica schist and gave rise to the superheated waters which have dissolved the limestone and, in cooling, caused the redepositing of copper and gold ores from solution in the cavities thus found. The ores of the Bisbee district show evidence of having been formed in the same manner. There are three kinds of vein matter; first, a green, principally a malachite of copper; second, a massive specular iron ore, low in copper, and in many places carrying high values in gold; third, an iron stained talc schist, probably an altered mica schist. This carries bunches of gold ore, but is extremely irregular in gold values. The Carnation claim vein differs from the others development not showing enough to determine whether foot or hanging wall is a brown breccia or scoria filled with broken fragments or rocks favoring the region of turem. All these veins in their northern extension pass under a basalt capping. Development shows on the north end of the Omega a 160-foot shaft and a 300-foot crosscut tunnel. The Alpha has surface workings and tunnel. The Big Jim has a 162-foot shaft; other claims only assessment work. The surface indications are so similar to Bisbee mines and other mines in Southern Arizona and the Northern Sonora Copper region, that they furnish reasonable assurance of extensive and valuable deposits of gold bearing copper ore."

The roof of the main tunnel scintillates with particles of native gold and samples of ore in the home office in Los Angeles show much free gold. The company is expending large sums of money in developing this property.

The property of the Quartz King Mining Company consists of 104 claims situated in Yuma county, on the Arizona side, less than two miles from the Colorado River and about sixty-five miles below Needles. The surveys of the Arizona and California Railway Company shows that the road when completed to the river will not be over a mile from this property. The general formation of the country rock in this locality is lime, schist, and porphyry with some iron, the ledge matter being between the lime and schist. The ore is an iron quartz, honey-combed, free milling and easily crushed. The mining of this ore may be said to be a quarrying proposition and with a stamp mill at the river could be mined, shipped and treated at reasonable expense. The claims are located on a mammoth gold bearing quartz ledge, in some places being 400 feet in width. On one claim a shaft 150 feet in depth, with a crosscut of 125 feet proves up a big body of low grade ore, with values ranging from \$3.70 to \$8 per ton in gold. A ninety-four foot tunnel on another claim has a winze thirty-five feet from the entrance, sunk fifty-five feet, and from the bottom is a crosscut sixty feet easterly and twenty-five feet westerly and all the workings in a solid body of ore. The main office of this company is in the Claus Spreckels Building, San Francisco. The officers are: Hon. Theodore A. Bell, Napa, California; president; Hon. Jos. G. Maguire, vice-president; Dr. W. B. Forden, Parker, Arizona, secretary; S. D. Wallenstein, San Francisco, treasurer; Mr. J. O. Royer, Napa, California, general manager.

WAR.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 6, 1905.

APR 1 1905

APR 1

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A two-stamp Mill complete; fine Rock Crusher, a Standard Concentrator, a 6-power Gasoline Engine, ore car, rotary pump and a lot of miscellaneous mining tools nearly new and in good condition. Will sell at nearly half cost. See Mr. Downing, California Warehouse, Seventh and Lawrence Sts., Los Angeles.

APR 1, 05 (5)

NEEDLES SMELTER.

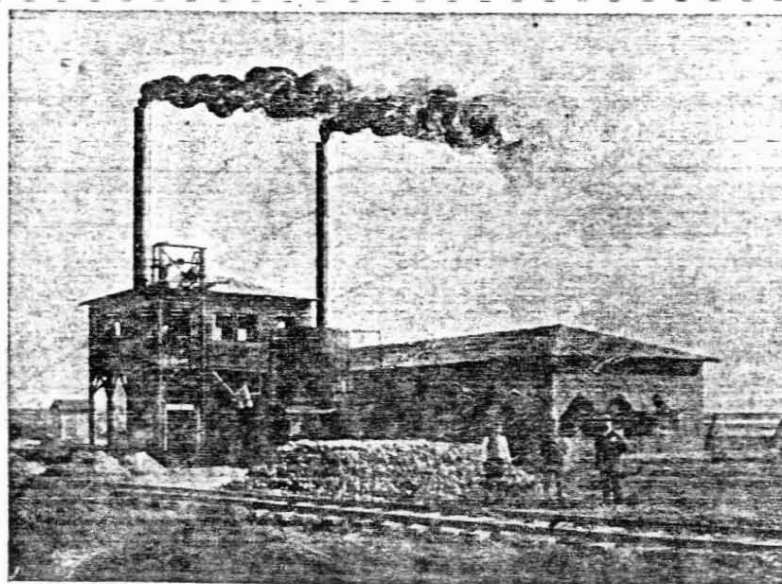
Mention was made in last Saturday's issue of this paper of the sale of the smelter at Needles, California. The purchaser is the Arizona-Mexican Mining and Smelting Company, the principal stockholders in which are eastern men, most of them Pennsylvanians, represented by Dr. L. D. Godshall.

The present plant will be enlarged, and sampling and roasting works added.

The officers of the Arizona-Mexican Mining and Smelting Company are: Mr. H. K. Hartzell, Allentown, Pa., president; Mr. H. H. Godshall, Allentown, Pa., secretary and treasurer; Dr. L. D. Godshall, Kingman, Arizona, managing director.

On the Board of Directors are many prominent business men of Pennsylvania. Mr. H. J. Woollacott, of Los Angeles, is also one of the directors of the company.

APR 1



THE PRESENT SMELTER AT NEEDLES, CALIFORNIA

SALE OF THE KEYSTONE.

It is learned that Schader-Johnson Company, Los Angeles, has sold the Nevada-Keystone mine, in the Sandy district, Lincoln county, Nevada, to a syndicate represented by Mr. M. R. W. Rathbone, an English engineer, formerly residing in British Columbia.

The property is sold under a two-years' bond and lease. Under the bond the purchaser has the privilege of completing the purchase at any time on or before the expiration of two years, on payment of \$337,500.

The purchaser pays during such interim, a royalty ranging from 10 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the gross bullion produced from ores treated by the purchaser, which royalty does not apply on the purchase price.

This deal was, practically, consummated some thirty days ago, since which time representatives of the purchasing syndicate have been engaged in getting things in order at the mine.

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APR 1

SEARCHLIGHT TO NIPPENO.

Road Surveyed to Connect with Salt Lake Route.

The following is from the Searchlight, of Searchlight, Nevada:

"J. R. LeCyr, district road supervisor, has laid off the new road from Searchlight to Nippeno, a station on the Salt Lake route. The distance is twenty-three miles. Leaving Searchlight the road follows what is known as the Wood Road to within nine miles of the Summit. At this point it turns north for five miles and makes for the upper, or north pass; and then descends gradually into Nippeno, a distance of nine miles. From Searchlight to the Summit the average grade is one and three-quarters per cent. There is not over three miles of actual new road to be built, and practically all that it needs is the removing of brush. Ascending the Summit, from the Searchlight side, the road will follow a ridge, free from cross-washes. A very little work will put the road in fine shape." 4-1-05 (5)

ROSAMOND DISTRICT.

One that Los Angeles Men Should Know More About.

Rosamond district, in Kern county, just north of the Los Angeles county line, California, is making itself better liked as it becomes better known. The district, as has been well proven, contains rich gold ore deposits, also placer ground. It was the strike in what is known as the Hamilton mine, that brought the district to the notice of mining men, but discoveries that have since then been made have proven that the Hamilton is not an isolated case. Here are some items from the Antelope Valley Gazette, published at Lancaster, Los Angeles county, the business center of the Rosamond mining district, that will assist the reader in forming some accurate idea of the work that is being done in that district, so close to Los Angeles:

The Hamilton mill will be put in motion again on the first. A 10x20 stone structure has been built for treating the amalgam and cyanide slimes.

A diamond drill plant is being erected on the Gold King property, owned by J. Frank Walters, of San Francisco. D. M. Reck will conduct the operations.

The Fairview mill is to be moved up to the mine and its capacity increased to fifteen stamps. The mill has been running steadily for a year and the results justify the move.

Mr. Redfern, an old prospector, has erected an arrastre at Frederick Springs, preparatory to prospecting the bed of that creek for placer gold.

Messrs. Beecher & Freeman of Los Angeles, have been sampling and assaying the samples from the Nymph mine. They report a large body of medium grade ore at the bottom of the 165-foot shaft. A mill will soon be erected.

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APR 22

TUNGSTEN ORE.

Important Discoveries in the Rand District California.

The Randsburg (California) Miner reports the finding of some more deposits of tungsten ore in the districts adjacent to Randsburg. Among the finds is one at Wickard's camp, St. Elmo district, about which the Miner says: "They have a big ledge and considerable ore on the dump. Their shaft is down something like thirty feet and they have worked the claim in several other places to the west and on top of the hill east of the Black Hawk mill and have found good ore there. They have shipped some ore but in small quantities, sending it to the Primos Company, Philadelphia. The largest lot of ore shipped was by Val Schmidt who sold 2,240 pounds to a representative of the Philadelphia house, receiving therefor \$200. Several other small lots have been sold here, but at the time that buyer was here it had just begun to attract attention and few had anything to sell, and fewer still knew the value of it."

Several other finds of tungsten ore in the same neighborhood are reported in the Randsburg Miner.

CALIFORNIA.

Kern County.

Antelope Valley Gazette: The Nymph, W. H. Hoegee's mine is now being operated under the management of Mr. Belcher of Los Angeles. The main shaft is being sunk deeper and the ore is improving in values.

The Big Three Mining Company of Rosamond and Los Angeles has brought suit against E. M. Hamilton to quiet title to various mining claims around Hamilton Mountain. There are twenty-six defendants named in the suit.

Randsburg Miner: Thomas McCarthy, Charles Taylor and Henry Glandoni have secured a lease and bond on the Lacrosse mine, adjoining the Sunshine in the Stringer district. This mine has prospected rich in places and considerable gold has been taken from it.

APR 22

GOOD PLACER GROUND

The tract comprises 520 acres, of which about 100 acres are agricultural land. 200 acres of the tract are patented land. The placer ground can be hydraulicked. There is some water on the tract, and more can be developed. The property is 7 miles from Saugus, Los Angeles county. For fuller particulars call upon or address, S. F. Gaul, Saugus, California.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a special stockholders' meeting of the Southern California Printing Company, on May 4th, 1905, at the hour of 10 A. M., at the offices of the company, at 120 North Broadway, in the City of Los Angeles, California, for the purpose of electing two directors to fill vacancies on the board of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated April 18, 1905.

M. E. ORR,
Secretary.

APR 29 1905

CALIFORNIA.

San Diego County.

Imperial Valley News: It is rumored that the mining claims near Signal mountain controlled by Dr. W. T. Hefferman of Calexico and associates have developed into very valuable property and that an offer of \$250,000 has been made for them.

The Ramona Sentinel states that Messrs. Boswell and Proud are expecting to start up work soon on the Helvetia and High Peak mines, at Julian.

The San Diego News says the Los Angeles Mining Company is running a tunnel on the Warlock and is now in 800 feet. The property is at Julian. The same company is running a tunnel on the Chapperal mine, and, when 500 feet in, cut a blind ledge twenty feet wide, and giving an average value of \$12. The company is also sinking a new shaft on the High Peak, which is now down 350 feet.

Oceanside Blade: A big find of kunzite is said to have been made recently in the Salmon mines at Pala.

Kern County.

Arrangements are being completed for the starting of work at the Karma mine, near Mojave, on May 1. The mine is now equipped throughout with ventilators.

Water has been struck in the Exposed Treasure mine, Mojave district, at a depth of 700 feet. This with the pipe-line supply will give an abundance of water for all purposes.

Mining Notes.

Some work is being done on the placer ground near Newhall, Los Angeles county, California. On section 10 in Agua Dulce Canyon a New York company is preparing to undertake extensive operations including the erection of a plant.

Mr. Patsy Clark, of Spokane, Washington, has been visiting a large copper property recently purchased for him, and which is situated in the Funeral Mountains, east of Death Valley, Inyo county, California.

A road is being constructed between Shoemaker and the Big Horn mine, San Bernardino county, California. There is a 10-stamp mill at the Big Horn and when the road is completed ten stamps will be added.

The mill at the Marisposa mine, Mariposa county, California, was destroyed by fire last week. The loss is stated at \$30,000; uninsured.

The Hawthorne Bulletin reports the sale of the Fermina copper mines near Luning. The purchaser H. W. Graham, a Montana copper man.

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May 13, 1905

MINERAL KING DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

Mines that are Being Operated in that Section of Tulare County, on the Western Slope of the Sierra Nevada.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LOS ANGELES MINING REVIEW.

MINERAL KING, Tulare County, California, May 6, 1905:—

This camp is well up on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada, lying, for a near neighbor the highest mountain in the United States (outside of Alaska.)—Mount Whitney. The Mineral King region is, as its name implies, highly mineralized, with many large and well-defined ore bodies, all of which carry good gold values, and some silver, and in many cases where the veins have been uncovered, the gold values are much higher than the average values of California's big paying mines. I will mention some of these in order that readers of the Mining Review may form an estimate of the possibilities of this region.

The Anna Fox Discovery mine is at an altitude of 8250 feet, with a northerly-southerly strike dipping to the east. The hanging wall may be described as a calcareous porphyry, with slate for the foot wall. On the upper side the property is opened by a shaft fifteen feet in depth, and with a 10-foot hole on the lower side, the ore a copper and gold. The vein is sixteen feet wide and crops out in several places along the surface. There is one cross-cut about twenty feet to the shaft, and another of twelve feet towards the hanging wall. The ore is highly stained, of many colors,—brassy yellow to deep yellow, blackish lead-gray, light green and azure blue to deep blue, and green to blackish green. There is also a black blue and gray oxide, and ruby red ore. An assay of the ore from this claim at a depth of ten feet, made by J. Sub. Johnson, of Visalia, shows values of \$4.12 gold and 2 ounces silver per ton.

At a distance of 600 feet to the east of the Anna Fox, is the Galena Boss, formerly known as the "Big Jim." The Galena Boss carries gold and silver, and good fluxing ingredients, so that the ores from it and from the Anna Fox will make a fine smelting proposition. The shaft on the Galena Boss is down twenty feet.

The Lady Emma Discovery, and Lady Emma, 1st Ex. W., are on a fissure vein, at an altitude of about 9000 feet, with an easterly strike, and are situated near the middle fork of the Kaweah River. There are two veins on the Lady Emma, about seventy-five feet apart; one vein shows a width of about twelve inches, the other is about seventeen feet wide. This latter crops out nearly the full length of the claim, dipping to the north. The hanging wall is granite, with slate for the foot-wall. A tunnel, run along the quartz vein, went through four feet of slate on the foot wall, after which about eight feet of greenstone came in, then more slate. The lower tunnel is in sixty-eight feet. The ore carries gold, silver, and copper, with a fine-grain galena, and a coarse brown blende and pyrite of iron. Development consists of two shafts and two cuts; one shaft is down twenty-three feet; the other is down twelve feet. One cut is in ten feet; the other is in fifteen. An assay of ore from the Lady Emma, 1st Ex. W., gave \$12.36 gold, and 2 ounces silver per ton.

Empire, 2nd Ex. S., crosses the Lady Emma, 1st Ex. M. An assay of the ore from this claim gave \$47 in gold and silver per ton. There is plenty of wood and water on this property, and a splendid mill site.

On Empire Discovery mine there is 1645 feet of development, consisting of two tunnels, three shafts, two cross-cuts, and seven surface openings. Crosscut tunnel No. 1 is in 658 feet and tunnel No. 2 is in about 500 feet. The main shaft is down 175 feet from tunnel No. 2. This tunnel has been run in a northerly direction alongside of a sedimentary, decomposed silica vein of rather low grade ore, but at

water level in the bottom of the shaft. It is a high grade ore, rich. There are two other veins on this claim, about forty feet west of this silica vein, that crop out about 300 feet, north. The ore in these veins is high grade, rich in zinc, silver, gold, and galena. The hardness of the ore runs from that of talc to quartz. The dark bluish blende ore oxidizes in the sun, and

falls in pieces. Assays of it run from \$2.63 up to \$28.27, and higher. The hanging wall is a silica and lime, which also carry values. The foot wall is porphyry. The altitude of tunnel No. 2 is 10,400 feet; that of tunnel No. 1, 10,000 feet. The vein is nine feet wide in face, and is a fine sulphate. An average assay of the first four feet went \$2.35 gold. The other five feet have not been assayed but, next to the hanging wall, which is schist and slate, the ore looks better.

The summit of Empire Mountain is about 12,500 feet above sea level, with the base at 7,800 feet.

Those who have a knowledge of this district know that it has good and large mining possibilities, and when some of the properties I have here mentioned get into the hands of competent mining men having enough capital to further develop them, they will prove themselves to be splendid payers. The district has labored under the disadvantage of isolation, sidetracked, so to speak, but it will not remain in that unfortunate situation much longer, as the Visalia Electric Railroad Company is building a railroad from Exeter to Mineral King, which, when completed, will give this camp shipping facilities.

I am sending you with this letter some photographs which you may have engraved, and which will give an idea of what this part of the country looks like.

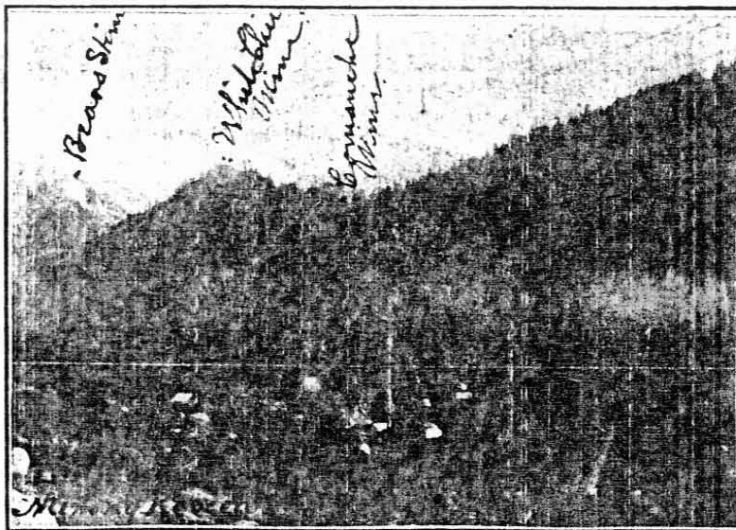
W. O. CLOUGH.

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MONARCH CANYON, MINERAL KING DISTRICT



5-13-04

MINERAL KING CAMP

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Randsburg Miner: Good ore has again been struck on the Butte and they are now taking out some of the best and richest ever found.

The Randsburg Miner says: "Exploitation of tungsten still continues and the work of developing the mines already discovered is going on rapidly. Many inquiries are coming into the camp in regard to the number of the mines located and their development."

P. H. McMahon and others have taken a lease on the Santa Ana and other properties in the Stringer district, near Randsburg, and have gone to work.

5-27-05 CALIFORNIA. 2

San Diego.

The San Diego News says that encouraging reports of renewed activity have been received from the Encinitas camp. The mines were shut down last summer on account of a lack of water. Now, sinking will be commenced in the main shaft within a short time, and other development work pushed. The work is being directed by Mr. J. Andrew Wauchope.

San Diego News: Boulder Creek camp is again busy. The shortage of water which interfered with milling operations last summer, no longer exists, and lately the camp has been "getting busy." The Lane mill of the Boulder Creek Mining Company has been running for some time, and several shipments of bullion have been made. Considerable development work is being done on the various properties.

Randsburg's Tungsten Ores.

The following is from the Miner, Randsburg, Kern county, California:

"The tungsten men are feeling just as good as ever. Thomas McCarthy had a return from a sample sent to San Francisco which showed over forty per cent. of pure tungsten. This surprised the company up there so much that they wrote down and expressed a doubt of any more to be found as good, but said they would send a man down to investigate."

San Bernardino.

The Needles Eye prints a report of a strike of gold ore near Siding 16, on the Salt Lake line of railway. The ore is said to be very rich in gold.

The San Bernardino Sun prints a report of a discovery of some importance on the property of the Dry Lake Mining Company, fifty miles from Victor, and twenty-two miles from Lave, in the Ord Mining District. The report states that at a depth of 125 feet in the shaft, ore was struck that assayed \$10.70 gold to the ton, and that at the 150-foot level the ore assayed \$53 per ton, with a 22-inch vein.

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THE YELLOW ASTER MINE, RANDSBURG.

A New Mill to be Built Giving a Total of Three Hundred Stamps. Thirteen Hundred Tons of Ore will be Milled Every Twenty-four Hours.

WRITTEN FOR LOS ANGELES MINING REVIEW.

THE YELLOW ASTER at Randsburg, has for eight years enjoyed the distinction of being the most valuable gold mine in California. It might indeed be added that it still occupies that very enviable position. And this is not because of the great richness of its ores, but because it has what may be correctly described as "mountains of ore," every ton of which will pay to mine. That is

thing goes." It is what may be well defined as "mining on Easy Street;" dividends in every ton of ore knocked down.

This sketch of this great Yellow Aster mine is not intended to be historical, yet it may be noted that it was ten years ago last month, or to be precise, on April 23, 1895, that the first locations of what are now, in part, the properties of the Yellow Aster

ways furnished it, and while doing so has made all of its owners rich. That is what I call, "a good mine."

I have lately had an opportunity of finding out some things about this Yellow Aster mine that, in view of my knowledge of it for nearly nine years, are interesting. To the present time there has come from the mine close upon half a million tons of ore yielding over four million dollars. But

will go through the Yellow Aster mills. Long and careful testing, with reports, show that the waste has not exceeded 25 per cent. of the total tonnage. It is quite possible that if I asked for the exact net returns per ton that the secretary of the company would be instructed to furnish me with them, but it is not necessary, nor is it my purpose to go into this detail. With mill runs averaging

why it is a great mine,—the greatest, as I have said, in California.

There are two other great mines on the Pacific Coast similar in general respects to the Yellow Aster, they are the Homestake in South Dakota, and the Treadwell in Alaska. These, also, are great quarrying propositions. It is not in any of the three a question of ore bodies, or hunting for ore bodies; the ore is there, right in front of the

Mining Company were made. The owners of the property had their troubles at the start, and for some time later, but if there are half a dozen, or less, people in this world who ought to be thankful for few troubles as compared with results achieved, they are those who own the Yellow Aster mine,—and who have been the owners of it from the beginning, except that death has removed

what has been taken from the mine is but a bagatelle compared with the quantity that remains to be taken out and milled. I will not attempt to go into detailed figures, but I will give you figures as shown by recent surveys, and which were made for the purpose of informing the directors of the company the quantity of ore that could be pulled down and treated at the mills. The surveys made show

over 400 tons of ore a day, and that the ore has cleaned up close to \$2 per ton over and above all expenses, are sufficient facts for me. Those who want to do some figuring can amuse themselves upon what the Yellow Aster mine has in sight with its forty-five million to fifty million tons of ore.

There never was a mine without

man with his stick of giant powder; all that he has to do is to knock it down that it may be loaded on cars and trammed to the mill. It is not mining in the strict interpretation of the word; it is, as I have said, quarrying; no hunting for your ores, no sorting when you have found them; it is simply a case, as in all three of the cases I speak of,—Treadwell, Homestake, and Yellow Aster—of "every-

one, but who is now represented in the company by his heirs. It has always been a "close corporation;" it is still that. Those who owned the mine never lacked for money for development and for equipment, so it has never been necessary for them to go outside of themselves for money, except for a temporary loan for company purposes; the mine furnished the money for all requirements; has al-

measurements of thirty-one million tons of ore from the Rand level up. And this only deals with the ore from that level; those who are familiar with the property will tell you, as they tell me, that there is as much more below. Estimate, if it please you, the waste at 25 per cent. of the whole, there remain something in the neighborhood of from forty-five to fifty million tons of ore, every ton of which

ore. To a mining man ore is the requisite; without ore all other things are vanities. But next to ore it is the equipment of the mine that is of the greatest interest to the visitor, and what is more important, of the greatest importance to the owners of the mine. In the matter of equipment the Yellow Aster has no equal, nothing that approaches it in California. It has two mills, one of thirty stamps

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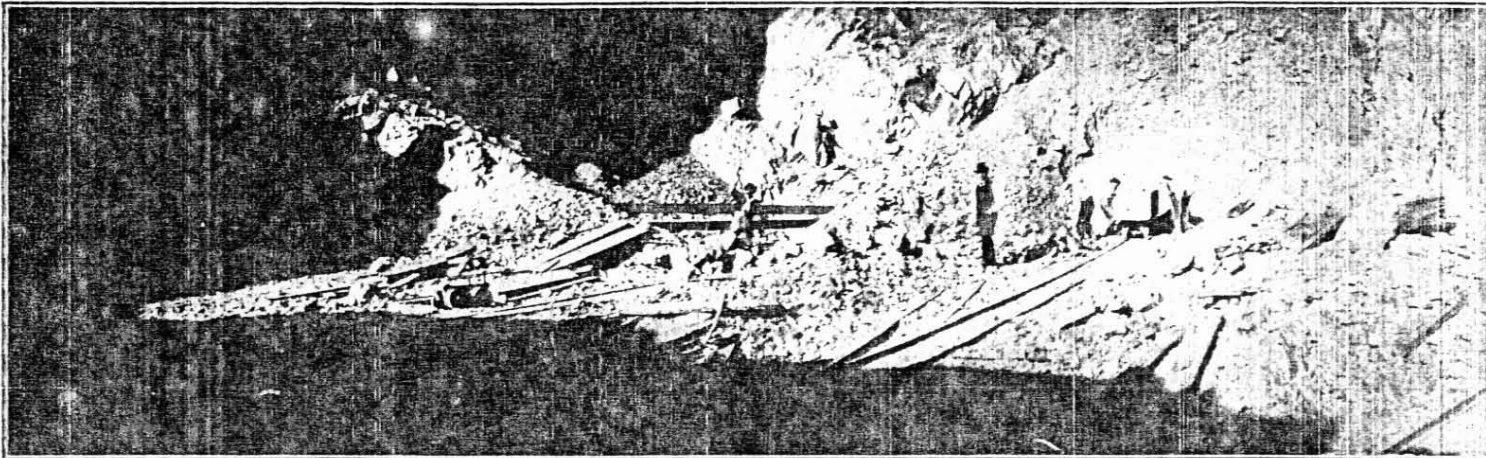
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the other of one hundred stamps, but when I have said that I shall have conveyed but a poor idea of that company's equipment. It is its water rights and pumping machinery that constitute one of the most valuable assets of the Yellow Aster Company.

In San Diego county they are supposed to have 140 stamps, but the mills are old, obsolete; not one-half of the stamps are ever kept in operation. There is no other mine in California that has over one hundred stamps, with the exception of the Utica with

combined capacity of 300 stamps; the largest stamp mill in the United States outside of South Dakota and Alaska. This addition, as the correspondent of the Los Angeles Mining Review is informed, will be built without unnecessary delay, and when completed the



BIG OPEN CUT, SHOWING FLOOR OF QUARRY ON MILL LEVEL.

The directors have spent fortunes on water, but they knew what they were doing; free milling ores without water

160 stamps; the Royal Consolidated Mines, Ltd., 160 stamps; and the Melones mines, 120 stamps. At three other

company will proceed to demolish their mountains of ore—that, you will recollect, is what I called them in the beginning of this letter—at the rate of from thirteen hundred to fourteen hundred tons of ore a day. That is mining on a large scale.

are as so much dry sand. The Yellow Aster has two mills with a combined capacity of 130 stamps, through which

mines in California one hundred stamps are kept in operation. The Yellow Aster has 130 stamps now, but



THE YELLOW ASTER MINE, MILLS AND OFFICES.

there are being put through every twenty-four hours some five hundred tons of ore. At the Golden Cross mine

the directors of the company have decided to build another mill of 170 stamps, which will give them a com-



ONE OF THE INGERSOLL DRILLS AT WORK IN BIG CUT ON MILL LEVEL.

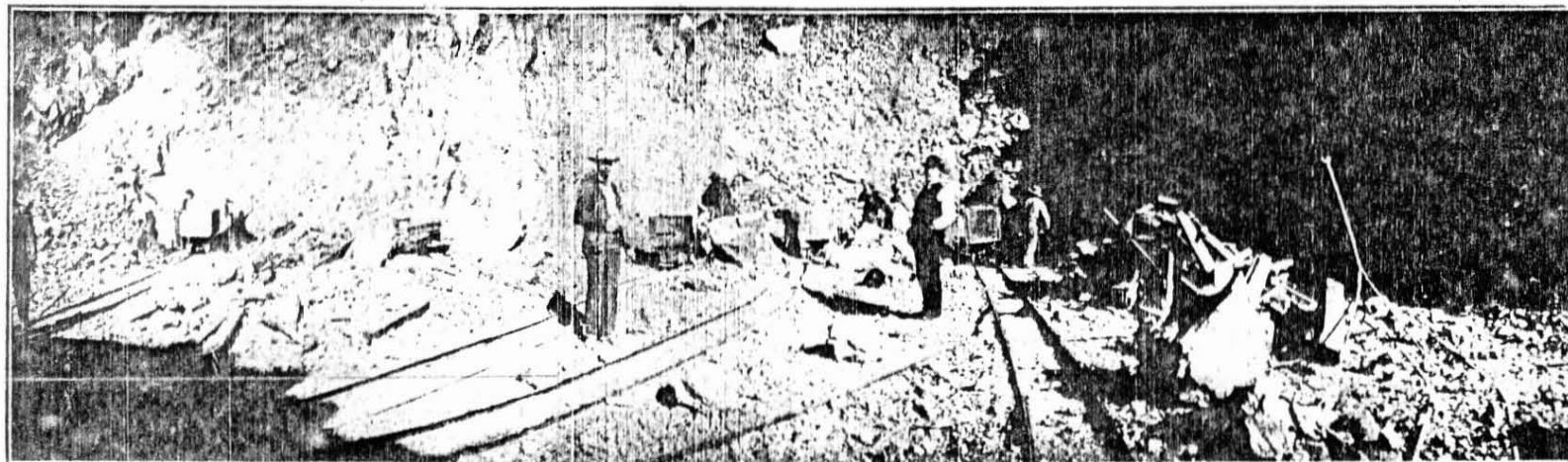
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UPPER GLORY HOLE, YELLOW ASTER MINE.



MIDDLE GLORY HOLE, YELLOW ASTER MINE.

THE DEATH VALLEY REGION

Discovery of the Keane Wonder Mine has Drawn Attention to Other Bodies of Rich Gold Ore

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

GOLDFIELD, NEVADA, May 23.—A trip into the desert of Southern Nevada and Southern California is not a hard one at this time of the year. The entire country is covered with considerable vegetation and animals find abundant feed. Not in the recollection of the oldest resident has so much rain fallen throughout this arid section on both sides of the State line. Cool weather has prevailed. This is fortunate, as such weather conditions will permit of prospecting and investigation late into the summer months.

Excepting during a period of two months in the summer, a trip across Death Valley is a pleasant one and of great interest. This well known valley has a charm about it that may be described as thrilling, due largely, to the death of those emigrants who succumbed to thirst there in the early fifties. Death Valley, no doubt, has a little less water and is some hotter in the summer than the more elevated country to the east and west, but at any considerable elevation in the Funeral range, both winter and summer, the climate is about the same as that of Bullfrog or any country along the Amargosa River, in this State. Conditions are at times severe, but can be overcome with proper expenditures of money. Water and fuel are scarce, none of the former being available closer than twelve miles, at Furnace Creek. Oil will probably be eventually used for power, and the road from Lalasse will bring this fuel within thirty miles. If the Keane Wonder strike could have been reserved for today, with the great boom of Bullfrog so close at hand, eighteen miles by trail, no doubt there would have been a great rush to this section. The veins here show magnitude and high milling value. Shipping ore could be sorted from the immense veins, but this has never been attempted. It will be remembered by readers of the Mining Review that the Keane Wonder is on the western slope of the Funeral range. It was bonded some months ago to Captain De La Mar, represented by his Chief of Staff, Mr. H. H. Cohen, and he has expended upon it in development something like forty thousand dollars.

The only water to be found in Death Valley in crossing is that at Salt Creek, which is of poor quality. At Emigrant Springs is to be found the best water on the desert. The trip from Emigrant Springs to Ballarat is an easy one, the pass over the Panamint range being low. There is now

much snow on the range and Telescope Peak, which is about eleven thousand feet high.

Indian Ranch is about the first place to be reached in the Panamint Valley; the Indians there are irrigating some ground from Hall's Canyon water. Six miles from there is the town of Ballarat. One quarter of a mile distant is Postoffice Springs, where a good supply of water rises to the surface. Water can be had any place around Ballarat by sinking a shallow well.

A rich strike has been made in Williams Canyon, about fourteen miles north of Ballarat, by Al. Williams and is called the "Birdie Group." This, and several other groups, is found in a schist, the same as that in the Randsburg district. No amount of development work has been done, but several of the veins are known to carry good shoots of high grade milling ore. The Birdie claim particularly shows some very rich specimens of free gold.

Three miles east and about eleven miles north of Ballarat, is Tuber Canyon. The "Oh Be Joyful" mine located there and owned by Los Angeles parties, has been worked continuously for more than five years. This mine has reached a depth of more than four hundred feet, and has produced thousands of tons of high-grade milling ore. Among the other properties of this canyon and adjoining the Oh Be Joyful group, is the Last Chance mine; this property is being worked at present by leasers who are making a handsome profit from their work.

Next on the trip, to the south, comes Jail Canyon, where some of the best mines in the entire range are to be found. Among them is the Gem mine, which is owned by local men and which has a good record from its high-grade free milling ore. Recently the same parties have discovered a strong vein of sulphide ore carrying more than one hundred dollars per ton in gold, several shipments of which were made to the Val Verde smelter in Arizona, before that smelter was burned. Further up the canyon is found the Burro mine, which was discovered by an Indian. The vein continuously outcrops the full length of the claim, reaching the full width of twenty feet. A rich shoot runs better than fifty dollars, and the whole vein averages more than ten dollars to the ton. Twenty inches of water flow across the mine, and an abundance of fire wood is to be found a little farther up the canyon.

Next comes Hall's Canyon. From the running water of this canyon the

Indians irrigate their farms in the valley, which is at the mouth of Hall's Canyon. Less is known about this canyon than any in the range. No work of any kind has ever been done upon these locations, but some of them show very high surface values by horning. The Horn Spoon and Yo Tambien claims, particularly, show high surface values. These claims will eventually prove profitable to their owners.

To the south is the famous Surprise Canyon, better known as Panamint Canyon. Here the famous mines of Stewart and Jones are located. Nothing has been done for the last thirty years with the old silver mines. Recently, however, Jack Curran located some good claims in the vicinity of the old silver camp, and has worked them at a profit. These veins are probably of the same series as those of Hall's Canyon, just north. Jack Curran, locally called the "Mayor of Panamint," lives in this deserted canyon, where he has acquired by right of discovery an ancient \$250,000 silver mill that takes twenty cords of wood a day to operate. Very few people have visited this canyon in recent years.

F. S. PHEBY.

Tungsten Concentrator.

H. C. Rambo, who has just returned from Randsburg, says that arrangements are being made to build plants for handling the lower grade of tungsten. The thing that is delaying this work is the uncertainty as to what particular kind of mill and concentrator will handle the product best. As Mr. Rambo says they are all afraid that if they get one outfit installed another more economical or more effective method will be discovered and the first investment will be lost. As far as the tungsten is concerned there is already enough in sight to warrant a plant being erected.—Randsburg (California) Miner.

Arizona & California Railway.

The Arizona & California railroad is making good progress these days. Thirty-eight miles of track are now down and the dump ready for more. Between 300 and 400 men are engaged in the construction and the work is moving along rapidly. The grade of the railroad is completed to Salome and one grading camp is at work ten miles beyond that point.—Martinez (Arizona) News-Herald.

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Los Angeles Mining Review

THE PANAMINT DISTRICT

This Old and Famous Section is Again Attracting the Attention of Mining Men.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINING REVIEW.

THINGS ARE WORKING in the direction of the Panamint district. No old California miner needs to be told where Panamint is. He quickly recalls it as one of the State's oldest and richest mining camps; a camp that, apparently, had its day, and was to be known no more; but that is where the mistake was made. The Panamint district subsided at a time when silver dropped and attention was diverted to other camps, but now that the southern portion of Nevada is filling up with mining men there is not much chance of Panamint, which is really a Nevadan region, being on the east side of the Sierra Nevada, being overlooked.

There are some twenty-five thousand people in the new mining districts of Nevada, and the larger part of them are watching for new camps and new openings. Tonopah grew slowly and conservatively but finally compelled attention by sheer force of merit. Goldfield caused a stampede and proved such a success that by the time Bullfrog entered the arena the people were only too ready for it. Those who had made a stake at Tonopah and Goldfield were willing to take a shot at a new venture, and those who hesitated and lost at the first camps and even the second, did not intend to lose on Bullfrog. So also with Bullfrog there was a rush to Kawich, Lida, Silver Peak, and Tule Canyon, each in turn attracting attention and enjoying either great or small booms, but just now everyone is on the tip toe of excitement to know where the next rush will be, and it looks as though that section will be Panamint.

Generally speaking, the Panamint range, in Inyo county, just across the Nevada-California State line, offers as great an opportunity for the man of small means and the prospector as it does for the capitalist. There are already a sufficient number of good mines to attract an energetic active population, and when the country has been thoroughly prospected many mines are bound to be added to the present good showings of the district. Old Panamint camp has already produced its millions, but this was entirely from a silver ore. No attention whatever was paid to the gold veins.

Everyone of the formations, generally found in most mining sections are there. These are the schists, slates, quartzites, limestones, granites, andesites and rhyolites, all running about parallel with the strike of the range. All the veins are in true fissures and many lie in contacts, thus assuring the most permanent conditions for depth of ore bodies. Even the most skeptical mining expert can find no fault with the geological conditions of the range, and Mr. Josiah Spurr, the eminent United States geologist, who has recently studied the section, predicts that some remarkable discoveries will be made.

Water is plentiful in most of the canyons, always enough for milling purposes and in some cases for power. There is a heavy growth of pinon-pine in the upper parts of the canyons which assures cheap and abundant fuel for mine timbers. The country is quite active at present, but has never enjoyed a boom. Many men are now visiting the district, and before many months it is expected that this section will receive the attention it deserves.

The original Panamint properties were located by a lot of bandits in the early seventies. Their discovery proved so valuable as to immediately attract the attention of mining men and they were sold to Senators Stewart and Jones. This section for several years enjoyed one of the greatest rushes to any mining camp. The activity lasted about five years and declined with its more famous sister—the Comstock lode, but not until \$2,500,000 had been produced from the rich copper-silver veins. The nearest shipping point in those boom silver days, was Los Angeles, more than five hundred miles distant. This famous old camp is situated high up in the range at an elevation of more than seven thousand feet, just under Telescope Peak, which rears its head ten thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven feet above sea level. It is a most delightful spot with its running water and forest of pinon-pine, particularly in the summer. Such a spot will be sought by the desert prospector during

the intolerable hot days of the coming summer, and when once he gets into this fine mineral-bearing range the world will hear more of the Panamint district.

Probably the most important of the canyons in the district is Jail Canyon, in which are some of the best mines in the district, among which are the Gem and Burro mines, and the Star group, the latter owned by James McHugh. This property shows a well-defined vein between slate and diabase. The entire vein will pay well, assays as high as \$116 having been obtained across four feet.

Four miles to the south, is Surprise Canyon. Here the once famous mines of Senators Stewart and Jones are located, but nothing has been done with them for the last thirty years. Jack Curran recently located some good gold claims in the vicinity of the old silver camp, which he is working at a profit. These veins are probably of the same series as those of Hall's Canyon, just to the north. Nothing whatever has been done in the way of development work, but as soon as a trail can be built, shipping will be commenced. The formations of this part of the range are limestone, and quartzite and the ledges are on the contact.

It is stated that De Lamar may take over the well known Ratcliff group of properties in Pleasant Canyon. The vein of these claims shows a strong fissure, in places forty feet wide, to a depth of eleven hundred feet. It also shows fifteen or twenty feet of \$28 ore on the surface.

The World Beater mines, owned by Monte Montgomery and located just above the Ratcliff, are now producing some wonderful ore. Many thousands are being extracted from a 4-foot ledge that averages better than \$75 a ton. Much of it runs into the hundreds.

The Tyler Bros. have just closed a deal on their claims with eastern capitalists for \$25,000. They have opened up a fine shoot, and it is expected when the mill, now in course of erection, is completed that these mines will produce largely.

A recent discovery of some importance was recently made by Tom O'Shaunessy. The vein has a width of more than one hundred feet all of which looks well. Thirty feet of ore on the hanging wall side shows good values. Some of it may ship.

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H. M. Thurman, a local prospector, has recently found some rich ore that gives promise. This vein was found after following for some days some float up Coyote Canyon. The vein outcrops boldly for six hundred feet and good values are obtainable in the horn spoon across the entire ledge and assays average more than \$35. One shoot is known to exist that will run near \$125 per ton. A little surface work would probably uncover a good mine.

Another recent rich discovery has been made by Don Pickett, who heard of the Thurman strike and immediately decamped to the same canyon. Some two thousand feet to the west and parallel, he found a strong well defined vein that showed particles of free gold. Upon close inspection he found the vein to carry high values. By careful horning he has demonstrated the existence of several rich shoots.

Other discoveries have recently been made in the low hills to the south, and they show veins of value. Lack of capital and enterprise, however, have prevented any extensive investigation and the real extent of the discoveries are unknown; but it is expected that before fall some sensational developments will have been made in this extreme southern part of the district.

Geologically this end of the range is not unlike that of Tonopah and Goldfield and offers a good opportunity to the prospector. The formation is composed principally of andesite, like Tonopah, Goldfield and Bullfrog districts.

JOSEPH J. PHEBY.

Goldfield, June 8, 1905.

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Los Angeles Mining Review

DANBY DRY LAKE

Interesting Story of a Desiccated Bed Containing Large Deposits of Salt, Soda, Gypsum, Etc.

WRITTEN FOR THE MINING REVIEW BY DR. STEPHEN BOWERS, OF LOS ANGELES.

THIS REMARKABLE dry lake is situated about thirty miles south of Danby, a station on the Santa Fe railway, some forty miles west of Needles, in San Bernardino county, California. The salt it furnished was the chief dependence in chlorinizing silver at the famous Waterman and Waterloo mines near Daggett; also at the Providence mill near Fenner. The latter produced more than two and a half million dollars in silver, and the two former produced many millions. The native salt was first hauled out on wagons and packed on burros, but in 1890 Colonel Osborn constructed a road from Danby to the lake, and put on traction engines and wagons. He paved each side of the road with lava ejecta and other rocks obtained from the desert, to keep the heavy wheels from sinking into the sand. A thriving business was done here before the depreciation of silver, some of the salt bringing \$200 a ton. But the production ceased years ago, and one great traction engine and wagon may be seen rusting and falling into decay at Danby, and another a few miles out from Daggett.

This interesting lake bed is about three by twelve miles in extent. It has been reported upon by several experts, among them being Professor G.

E. Bailey, Ph.D. Mr. Bailey was formerly professor of Chemistry in the University of Nebraska and at a later period Geologist of Wyoming. He is now a resident of Los Angeles. I examined these deposits for the Saline Valley Chemical Works last month and fully agree with him and others, in their high estimate of the great extent and the remarkable purity of these deposits. They consist of salt, sulphate, and carbonate of soda, salt brines, soda brines, clay, gypsum, ce-

ment material, and minerals not yet developed. It is a desiccated lake bed in which the salts derived from the surrounding mountains and plains have concentrated for untold ages, and have formed large and valuable deposits.

ROCK SALT.

This mineral underlies from six to eight hundred acres, possibly much more, territory. It has been penetrated to a depth of about sixty-five feet without passing through the deposit. Water is reached at depth varying from seventeen to thirty-five feet, when the rock salt becomes as clear as the purest ice and can be taken out in blocks of any desired size. The deposit is practically inexhaustible. The brines are almost chemically pure and while they have the appearance of limpid water, they contain a heavy percentage of salt which crystallizes when evaporated. They gave Professor Bailey 99 per cent. of sodium chloride and traces of lime and alumina. The surface salt is very abundant.

At one place on the old lake bed the salt is still forming in beautiful botryoidal forms and acicular points, nearly as white as driven snow. Halite or rock salt is forming in the same place and side by side with the other forms mentioned.

NATIVE SODA.

There are large deposits of native soda in the forms of sodium carbonate and sodium sulphate. The former appears as an opaque white salt. Combined, they cover several hundred acres from two to five feet deep. Analysis has shown them to contain a large percentage of the respective sodiums even when mixed with clay, sand, etc.

GYPSUM.

There is a large deposit of gypsum covering several hundred acres of this desiccated lake bed. It is a selenite gypsum, remarkable for its purity. It appears in skeleton form, like thinitite, in hillocks and on the surface and is vast in its extent.

LIMESTONE.

Near this lake is a mountain of limestone rising above the surrounding plain, a conspicuous object for miles distant. It consists of, crystallized limestone, or marble. Some of it is dolomitic and beautifully crystallized in snowy white crystals, and also bluish. There is also a large deposit of variegated marble suitable for inside finish and all kinds of ornamental work.

The company owning these deposits is preparing to put them on the market, for which there is a demand. The Arizona and California railway company has made a survey for its road along the margin of this old lake which will make transportation easy.

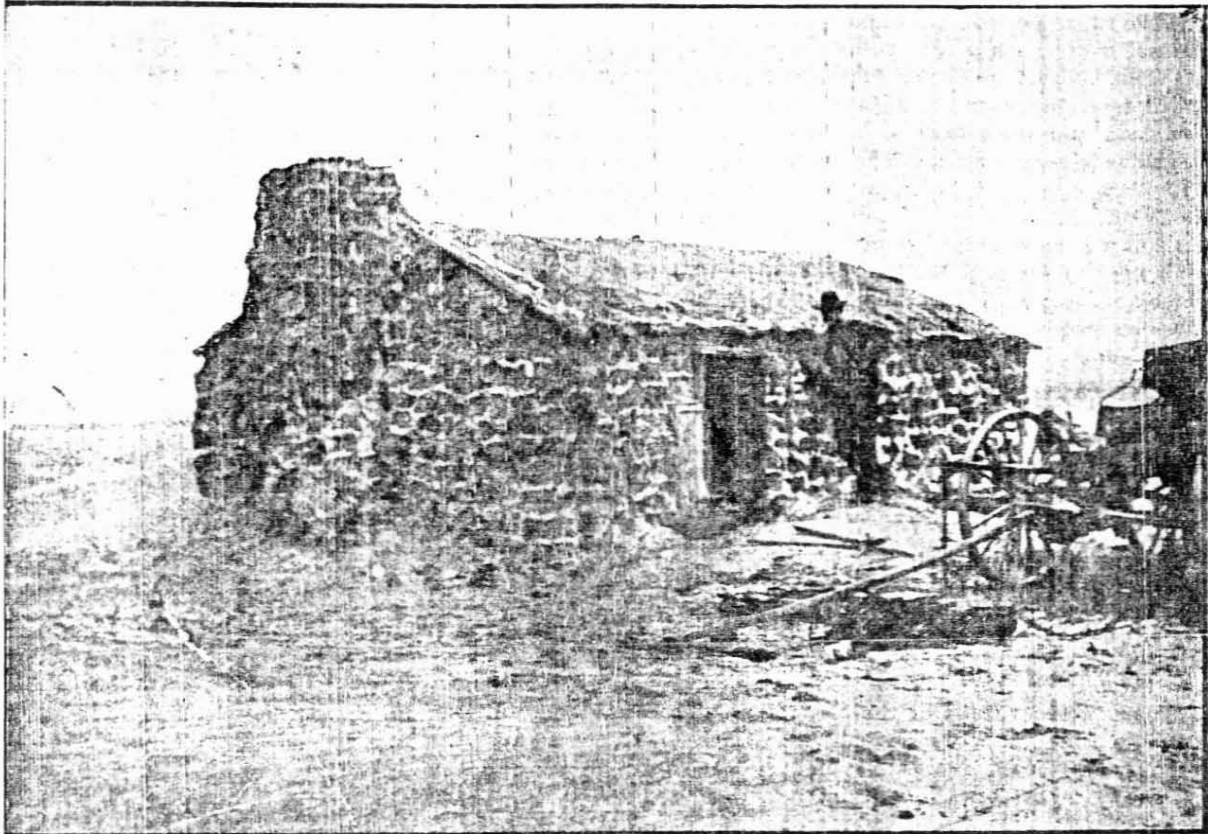
ROCK SALT HOUSE.

One of the accompanying engravings shows a house erected on Danby Lake bed wholly constructed of rock salt, excepting the roof. Blocks of this mineral were quarried and placed in the walls, after which natural brine was poured over them which thoroughly cemented them together, leaving the joints as hard as the blocks themselves. The building is about 16 by 25 feet in size. The engraving does not show the full height because of the sands that have drifted around it since its construction fifteen years ago. It is as solid as when erected, due doubtless, to the dryness of the climate.

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HOUSE BUILT OF BLOCKS OF ROCK SALT



SALT FORMING ON DANBY DRY LAKE

JUN 17 1905

"Inyo," Los Angeles Mining Review, June 17, 1905, p 10:

From Randsburg Miner:

In the Argus Range, the Mt. Vernon Mining Co. is putting up a 10-stamp and a 2-stamp mill. The 2-stamp mill, a Nissen plant with 1,300-lb stamps, is being put up "in the nature of an experiment to see how it will work. . . ." It is set to run in 6 weeks. #

THE CALIFORNIA-KING.

Rumored that the Bond-Holders May Foreclose.

It is learned through a report from Philadelphia that notice has been sent to stockholders of the California-King Gold Mines Company of California that preliminary steps have been taken for foreclosing on the company's bonds. This action was decided upon at a meeting of the bondholders in Philadelphia. At that meeting a committee consisting of ex-Senator R. F. Pettigrew, C. S. Middleton, and Jacob E. Ridgeway was appointed, the committee being empowered by the bondholders to take such action in respect to the bonds as might be deemed advisable. The meeting and appointment of the committee were, in a measure, due to the defaulting by the company of the interest due last January on the bonds.

Acting upon its authority, the committee sent out a letter to the bondholders requesting them to send their bonds to the Quaker City National Bank, Philadelphia.

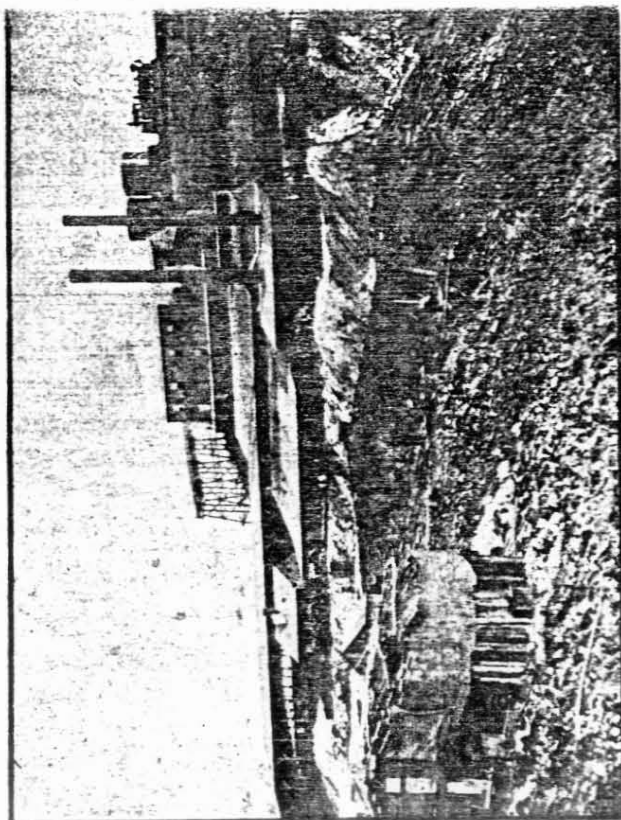
It is stated in a Philadelphia paper that the possible outcome of all this trouble will be the reorganization of the company, with a reduction of its capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$1,000,000. Other drastic measures may be resorted to, among which is the bondholders only will be entitled to stock in the reorganized company; stockholders of the present company to receive nothing; these latter, however, to have the privilege of subscribing to reorganized stock at the rate of 20 cents a share.

Notwithstanding what would seem to be an arbitrary proceeding, it is believed by some of the stockholders that this proposed plan will carry, because of the fact that a majority of the bondholders has a majority in the directorate of the company.

The outstanding bonds are placed at \$177,750. There is due \$5,332 for interest on the bonds and \$1,280 for taxes. The receipts since the last accounting aggregate \$16,865 and include a balance on hand on October 1, 1904, of \$8,654, and \$5,606 received from sale of bonds.

The last balance sheet of the company shows that the disbursements have aggregated \$16,865 since the last financial statement was submitted. Among the items enumerated there is one for \$2,166 for legal expenses, another of \$6,003 for pay rolls, and a third of \$2,960 for miscellaneous accounts. Some of the stockholders allege that they are unaware what legal expenses involving the affairs of the company were necessary in the past year, while no one, they say, has been working on the property for over a year and no salaries should have been paid except the nominal ones to the secretary and caretaker of the mines.

The mines of the California-King company are at Picacho, San Diego county, California, and the mill of the company some sixteen miles distant on the bank of the Colorado River.



CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES MILL, CALIFORNIA.

JUL 22 1905

CALIFORNIA-NEVADA.

Railway Companies are busy Investigating Mining Possibilities.

(Special Correspondence.)

NIPPENO, California, July 12.—The Los Angeles-Salt Lake railway will be the means of working wonders for the mineral regions of southeastern California and southern Nevada. That company, through its officials, is making a very thorough investigation in respect to ore tonnage that might be depended upon between Searchlight and Bullfrog, in Nevada. Nor are the Santa Fe people idle. They are doing some very systematic investigating. Should that company build into Searchlight there are some reasons for believing that it will go through Crescent Pass of the McCollaigh Mountains, tapping the promising Crescent mining district. The station of Nippeno is 27½ miles from Los Angeles and fifty-six miles from Las Vegas.

During the fall of 1904 George Morgan and Gus Hamsted, old time prospectors, miners and business men of Manvel and Searchlight, located two placer claims on the ground now known as the Nippeno townsite. Associated with them is Major H. P. Myton of Salt Lake, who also represents Messrs. Qualey and Lee, officials of the Salt Lake road. The Nippeno townsite has been surveyed and platted.

One of the principal companies operating in this district is the Nippeno Mining Company. Its property is about ten miles from Nippeno Station on the Salt Lake road. The ores of the district are partly free-milling, and some will have to be concentrated. The Nippeno Mining Company is a close corporation with head offices in Los Angeles. The officers are: Mr. H. C. Halfpenny, president; Mr. J. L. Brady, vice-president; Mr. Grant D. Halfpenny, secretary and treasurer. Other directors are: Messrs. C. D. Halfpenny, Bernard J. Sullivan, C. F. Brown and Harvey A. Bosler.

The Callvada group of six claims is located about three and one-half miles southeast of Nippeno and two miles south of Crescent, on the dividing line of Nevada and California. The claims were located several years ago by Charles Smithson and J. Whitfield. The ore is a hematite of iron quartz, carrying gold, silver, galena and some copper. In some of the ore and in much of the float free gold can be seen.

AUG 5 1905

LOS ANGELES, AUGUST 5, 1905.

INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Ballarat District Again Being Well Prospected. Some Important Strikes Recently Made.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

BALLARAT, Inyo County, California, July 27.—The Mineral Hill people, five miles south of Ballarat, have struck an eight-foot vein in the crosscut tunnel, which assays, from a general sample, \$32.50. There is an eight-inch streak on the foot-wall side which shows considerable free gold. The bins of the mill are filled with ore. This property being near the edge of the valley finds it more profitable to haul fuel oil from Randsburg, than to use the abundant supply of pine that all of the properties higher up in the range depend on for a cheap fuel. The name of the new company is the Desert King, they have taken hold of an old property, upon which they have worked in a miner-like manner, and are now making a success of it. The old company had a large acreage about which they knew but little.

Dr. Slocum, representing people in the East, is a recent arrival in the range; he thinks there is a good show for prospectors and investors in this district and intends to stay here for several months and give the range a thorough overhauling, being favorably impressed with what he has already seen. He says the veins look as strong and permanent as any found in his extensive travels.

Williams, Reed and Babcock, who paid no attention to the sign boards and came down Happy Canyon, notoriously the roughest canyon in the range, in which there is no trail, have been well paid for their hard trip. They discovered and located a foot vein of a mixed copper and lead ore from which a general sample across three feet, gives returns of 18 per cent. lead, 29 per cent. copper, \$33 in gold and 106 ounces in silver. They have been "hitting" the hot sands of the desert now for several months and think this find is good enough to stay with. This is the first strike of importance to be made in this canyon. A fine stream of water, about twenty inches, flows in the lower part of this canyon, and there is an abundance of timber at its head. Access to the mines must be had by trail or road from Stone Corral, the upper part of Pleasant canyon, which is the next canyon about three miles south. It is predicted that the Williams-Reed-Babcock find, will attract others to these unprospected parts and it is hoped that many other good locations will in consequence be made.

Sixteen men, in five parties, have come in within the last few days. They are from various camps in Ne-

vada, just across the line, and are outfitting at Ballarat for the higher parts of the range, where it is cool and delightful just now. They report that many others have signified their intention of coming over to locate in the same district.

There have been so many hair-curling stories written about the terrors of Death Valley that some may be frightened of it at this time of the year. While Death Valley is certainly no summer resort, and there are dangers to be met with in crossing it, still many of the stories recently published about prospectors perishing in that over-well advertised country, have proven to be false. On two occasions, parties have left Rhyolite without probably stating how long they were to be gone when they turned in the direction of Death Valley. These same parties are at present comfortably located in the higher portions of the Panamint Range, while many of the newspapers of Southern Nevada are loudly proclaiming that their bones are now bleaching in some of the sand drifts of Death Valley. While it is well to caution the inexperienced prospectors about this valley, where water is so scarce, still the statement recently made in a Rhyolite paper, "Here and there among the drifting sand dunes is to be found a grinning white skeleton" is all rot.

Some very rich float has been found by prospectors near the head of South Park, just south of Pleasant Canyon, which it is hoped will lead to a strike of some importance. Some locations have been recently made in this vicinity upon strong veins of moderate grade ore by Jack Curran. They are, undoubtedly, a continuation of the veins located by O'Shaughnessy in Redlands Canyon, to the south. They give promise of showing as much ore, and of the same quality as is found upon the O'Shaughnessy group.

A prospector who recently visited Anvil Springs, reports that more than twenty men camped there in two days, their destination being the porphyry country to the south and east on the Death Valley slope. The fact that rhyolites and andesites are found there, has brought that section of the range into prominence, as is well known, the camps of Tonopah, Goldfield and Bullfrog are located in a similar volcanic formation. The veins in these lava flows seen richer than those of the older and more commonly occurring formations, such as

granite, slate quartzite and limestone. The fact is that a porphyry is a popular rock just now, with the prospector of the southern desert.

Both the Concord and Anvil companies of Anvil Springs, are getting in shape to commence operations on their respective properties. They have good showings of ore that warrant the erection of reduction plants, and it is predicted that these properties will develop into large producers.

While it is hard to keep track of all the new comers to this section, it is conservatively estimated that probably three or four hundred would represent the number of recent arrivals. Many are on the east side of the range who outfitted at Rhyolite and until they are forced into Ballarat for supplies, none of those in town will know of their presence in the range.

TRIP OVER SOUTHERN NEVADA

A Region That is Being Well Prospected, With Large Ore Bodies and Generally Well Watered.

FROM OUR TRAVELING CORRESPONDENT

AUG 12 1905

BEATTY, Nevada, August 3, 1905.—The Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, in its course between Los Angeles and Salt Lake, passes near to the southern boundary line of the Yellow Pine Mining district, which has been of great importance in the past and will be of much greater importance in the future. Within the limits of this district are several great mines successfully operated and which have been producers of rich ore. A first class stage line carries passengers from Good Springs Siding through Good Springs, Sandy, Manse, Pahump, Johnnie and Ash Meadows to Beatty and Bullfrog.

Good Springs.—This old and historical mining camp is situated about seven miles from the railroad. Besides the stage line passing here, the Desert Telephone Company has for some time operated a line, which is to be extended to Bullfrog, making stations at Sandy, Manse, and Johnnie. The line also connects with the Red Cloud, Nevada-Keystone and Chiquita mines. Good Springs townsite of eighty acres platted, is owned by Messrs Hardy & Wilson, Douglas Building, Los Angeles. The water supply is abundant, flowing springs and wells dug to twelve and fifteen feet furnishing it. At this point stands the noted mill erected a few years ago by Professor Herstings to treat copper ores by the Ammonia method. After an expenditure of about \$70,000 in experimenting, the process was declared a failure. The mill with the lead and copper claims are now owned by the Yellow Pine Mining Company, Mr. L. F. Kent, manager. He is pushing development. A store and postoffice under charge of Mr. W. T. Roberts, and a colony of prospectors are at Good Springs. On the range separating Good Springs and Sandy in the Mesquite Valley, are many well known promising properties. The Nevada-Keystone is being worked under a two years bond to Mr. M. R. W. Rathbone of British Columbia. The ledge matter is a contact of intrusive porphyry between porphyry and lime stone walls. The ore is a soft hematite of iron oxydized and talc, averaging in value thirty dollars to the ton in gold. The ore is found in a series of shoots from two to twelve feet in thickness and of various lengths and values, found on the foot wall and then on the hanging wall. There are many hundred feet of development, the working shaft being

an incline to the depth of 1000 feet, while tunnel No. 3 is in over 700 feet. A force of twenty-five men is employed in mining and exploiting. The ore is treated at the mill at Sandy, seven miles away, which consists of one 3½-foot and one 5½ foot Huntington mill, with a combined capacity of about fifteen tons per day shift. The cyanide plant has a capacity of twenty tons per day.

Adjacent to the Nevada-Keystone is the Barefoot group, the Golden Charlot, Yellow Jacket, and others. All are on the same mineral zone, and have the same character of ore. One and a-half miles from the Nevada-Keystone is the Chiquita group of four claims, owned by Mr. A. E. Thomas of Good Springs, now operated under a bond to Salt Lake parties. This is one of the richest gold mines in the district, some assays giving returns of from \$100 to as high as \$40,000 to the ton. Mr. Hardy, the manager, asserts that in the 150-foot level an ore body has been encountered, the magnitude of which he has been unable to determine. Samples from a three-foot face during last month gave a value of 105 ounces of gold to the ton. In a few months a 10-stamp mill is to be erected. In the same range is located the Columbia group of six claims owned by Mr. Harsha White of Manse, and Mr. S. C. Yount of Good Springs. It is now under bond to Douglas (Arizona) parties. The ledges are wide and mostly in a lime stone formation with dykes of porphyry intrusion; the ore, a copper carbonate, with red oxide, azurite, and malachite, and good gold values. Over 1000 feet of development, including a 260-foot shaft and a 190 foot tunnel, has been done.

The Red Cloud group, located three and one-half miles from Good Springs, is a cinnamon proposition, carrying values of \$10 and upwards in gold to the ton. The management has just completed the installation of a 15-H. P. hoist capable of sinking to a depth of 500 feet. The working shaft is down to a depth of 225 feet with levels at 100 and 200 feet. Drifting is on the 200 level in a ledge seventeen feet in thickness. A cyanide plant is in course of construction. The property is owned by Messrs Armstrong, Loup and Bryan.

Sandy.—This camp was brought into prominence by Mr. A. G. Campbell, who located twenty-seven mining claims and expended vast sums of money in patenting them, doing development and shipping ore. The ore was freighted to Manvel, a distance of forty-five miles, and shipped to San Francisco. It is said that one car netted over \$600 to the ton. The management of the estate gives the information that in a short time development on a large scale will be resumed. Near to the portion of the Campbell estate property is the Prairie Flower group, owned by Judge Ross and Colonel Poak of Los Angeles. There is a 60-foot shaft on an 8-foot ledge with \$2 to \$8 gold values. North of Sandy lies the Green Monster group of gold, copper, silver and lead ores, owned by the Hearst estate, with extensive development and large bodies of ore. Workings only recently ceased. On the north end of Potosi Mountain is the mammoth Potosi mine owned by the Mahoney Brothers of Omaha, Nebraska. It is in a lime formation; a high grade lead and silver proposition, giving good returns after shipping to Salt Lake.

Manse.—For twenty-eight years has this well known Yount ranch been occupied by Mr. Harsh White and family, and long before Bullfrog and Tonopah were on the map it was known far and wide as a favorite halting place for travelers and freighters. It is in the southern part of Nye county. The ranch proper, consists of 760 acres with eighty acres additional on the line of the water belt. Near the main buildings are two artesian springs with a flow of 247 inches at a temperature of 72 degrees. Farther to the north, a short distance, are two smaller springs. There is fall enough to insure power to run a mammoth dynamo. A reservoir could easily be built to hold the waste water flow of the winter. All kinds of fruits, with the possible exception of the orange, grow in abundance on the Yount ranch. The elevation is 2,770 feet. Four miles away is Charleston Peak, of 11,080 feet.

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Eagle Mountain.—Sixteen miles west of Manse is Eagle Mountain Mining district, with ledges of lead, copper and silver ores. Development would produce a large output of ore. Twenty-eight miles southwest, is Resting Springs Mining District, where are located eight well developed gold, copper and lead properties, and many others with shafts to a depth of 100 feet. Twenty miles south is the Kingston range, with large ledges of copper, iron and silver ores. The Potosi mountains, thirty miles east, is largely covered with pine, fir and cedar timber. On 360 acres, patented by Yount and White is Clarke's saw mill, capable of sawing out 8000 feet per day. This mill is eighteen miles from Manse.

Pahrump.—This ranch, situated at the north end of the Pahrump Valley, is composed of 15,000 acres and is owned by Pittsburg capitalists; Mr. C. C. Orr is general manager, and Mr. Jay C. Gould, foreman. Two full sections are under water supply, 1280 acres under tillage and 160 acres in fruits. Over 200 head of cattle and forty head of horses are on the ranch. This, and the Yount ranch at Manse, eight miles south, furnishes ample evidence of there being thousands of acres of tillable land in southern Nevada, and an abundance of water.

Kingston.—On the Kingston range, twenty miles to the south of Manse, is the group of Charles Beck. It is a big iron deposit, a contact between lime and porphyry. The ore is high-grade, carrying 55 per cent iron. The chutes are large and prominent, one being 150 feet wide, 100 feet in length, tapering to twenty feet at each end. Others are eight to ten feet wide and from fifty to 100 feet in length.

North from Good Springs to Bullfrog, there is a vast section that is open to prospect and in which many valuable mining properties may be discovered.

W. A. R.

AUG 26 1905

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7-26-05

ARIZONA'S NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL

Arizona and California Railroad, and the Big Things it will do for Western Arizona and for Southern California.

WRITTEN FOR THE MINING REVIEW

THERE WAS PRINTED in last week's Mining Review a map showing the route that would be followed by the Arizona and California railway from the Colorado River to its junction at Bengal, California, with the Santa Fe railway. The article accompanying the map described the country which this new road would traverse in Riverside and San Bernardino counties, California, and the several mineral sections which it would be the means of developing, among them the enormous beds of sodium sulphate and sodium carbonate in the vicinity of Danby Lake (a dry lake) in San Bernardino county. This present article deals with the country on the east side of the Colorado River in Arizona, through which this new road passes, with map of it and views at points along the line of the road.

It may be at once stated that this road will give the western portion of the great territory of Arizona something which it has long been in need of; filling the vacancy, to so express it, that has so long subsisted between the line of the Southern Pacific on the south, and the line of the Santa Fe on the north. The vast region lying between those arteries has been "terra incognita;" little known of beyond the simple facts that it contained large areas of grazing and agricultural land and highly mineralized ledges in the hills flanking the valleys. This new road is going to open these up, making them, as Providence intended, of value to mankind and a source of enrichment to the people of Arizona.

Let me, however, before proceeding further, correct a statement in the article about this road, printed in last week's Mining Review. It is stated therein that the bridge to be constructed over the Colorado River will be "below" Parker. This should have been printed "above" Parker, it being above that place that the bridge will be built to span the Colorado. Let me also remind your readers that Chemehuevi Mountain on the California side, is very generally known as "Mount Whipple," and it is on it that Monument Peak is located. I men-

tion this fact, believing that many of your readers know the location of Mount Whipple, while Chemehuevi may be less familiar to them.

As complementary to what was published in last week's Mining Review, which treated of the Californian portion of the Arizona and California Railroad, I will give some particulars of that portion of it in this Territory.

The road leaves the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix line about four miles north of Wickenburg, thence running a little south of west, lengthwise, through Grace Valley, between the Harqua Hala and Harecuvar mountain ranges, through Granite pass, and from there on across the Colorado River, near Parker, and on to join the line terminating at Bengal station, California. At this date the grade has reached Salome, the new town fifty miles west of A. & C. Junction, and the track gang is following up as fast as possible. Within a short time trains will be running as far as Salome, and the mining interests of that section will receive new impetus and assume an important prominence.

For the present, Salome will be the terminus of the new road and the distributing point for that immediate section and the Colorado river country. The grading gangs have been taken over to the front, east of Phoenix, and will probably finish that end before resuming operations between Salome and Bengal, California.

The accompanying map gives a general idea of the extent of the country being opened up, also of its former isolated condition, the richest portions of it having been from fifty to one hundred miles from railroad transportation, while the scarcity of water but which only needs development, as has been proven at Salome—has prevented any work from being done except upon the very richest properties. During the summer season, and often in the winter, freighting outfits have had to haul water for their stock for miles, and the freight charged has been correspondingly high.

The country for the first twenty-five miles out from A. & C. Junction

is more of a grazing than a mineral country, while from Culling's Wells west, and centering more especially around the western end of Grace Valley, the Harqua Hala and Granite mountains, the mineral showings surpass any section of similar area in the Territory. Of the many mining men and capitalists who have spent all or part of the present spring ahead of the railroad, looking for properties for development, few have been satisfied to leave without purchasing or bonding some property, while many have secured several. As soon as the railroad is ready to receive freight, which will probably be within a few weeks, many companies and independent operators will ship in machinery and supplies for development work.

The grading of the new road is being done by the well known firm of Grant Bros. who are working about

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300 men and 450 mules and horses. Work was first started last summer with a few teams, the first five miles being completed early in winter. When work was stopped on the Phoenix & Eastern, on account of litigation, the entire force of men was changed over to the Arizona & California branch, since which time work has progressed rapidly, except when delayed by the heavy winter rains. Owing to numerous washouts on the old road, the work of tracklaying has also been delayed, but it is now going ahead at the rate of about three miles a week. This road has been frequently talked of, and during the past five years numerous surveys have been run to determine the most feasible route, and the best sections to traverse, and as a result, the present line was selected, chiefly on account of the shorter distance, easy gradients and the rich mineral and agricultural sections which it will open up. When completed, it will lessen the distance from Kansas City to the Coast several hours, and enable the people of Central Arizona to reach the Coast by a direct route, and in much less time than at present.

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Hitherto all travel has been by wagon, stage or buckboard from Wickenburg in Maricopa county, or Congress Junction, just across the line in Yavapai county, over a winding and waterless road, to Culling's Wells, forty-five miles out,—and the first watering place; thence to Granite Wash and Desert Wells to Quartzsite and Tyson's Wells, a wearisome ride and an expensive route for freighting in mine and other supplies.

Those were the days when Quartzsite, in Yuma county, was a "city of one inhabitant," and although his name was not "Maud" he kept a saloon just the same. Water in those days was dearer than whisky. All that is now to undergo a change; Quartzsite will soon be a city of many inhabitants, and its mining properties will receive the earnest and honest attention they deserve.

Until this winter there has been no

necessary and convenient industries established, and everything possible has been done to make Salome a desirable place to live, and a convenient stopping place for travelers, mining and other men interested in that section. A townsite has been laid out, and the company is offering every inducement to new settlers, as well as assisting prospectors and mining men in placing their properties and having development work done.

Eight miles above Salome, at Marion, the company is now making a test for artesian water, having a well down nearly 400 feet, with indications good that a flow will soon be developed, which will rise to or near the surface. While the indications for artesian water are not so favorable at Marion as at some other points in the valley, the close proximity of the railroad, abundance of grazing ground and a large area of land suitable for irrigation, will make a flow of water doubly valuable.

About seven miles below Salome the mountains surrounding the valley approach each other within a few rods, forming a narrow pass through which drains the entire section from near Congress and between the Harqua Hala and Harecuvar mountain ranges. At this point the water flows underground, being only from twelve to twenty feet below the surface at different points, as demonstrated by wells from which water is now pumped for irrigation by horse and burro power and wind mills. The wells are all shallow dug wells, but the flow is so strong as to prevent further sinking, except by drilling and casing. Irrigation and ranching are carried on only in a small way, but enough has been done to indicate what is possible on a larger scale. The Grace Valley Development Company has secured a water appropriation at that point and has contracted for a 12-inch drilled well, which will be sunk to bed rock. Artesian water experts, who made an examination last summer, gave the opinion that artesian

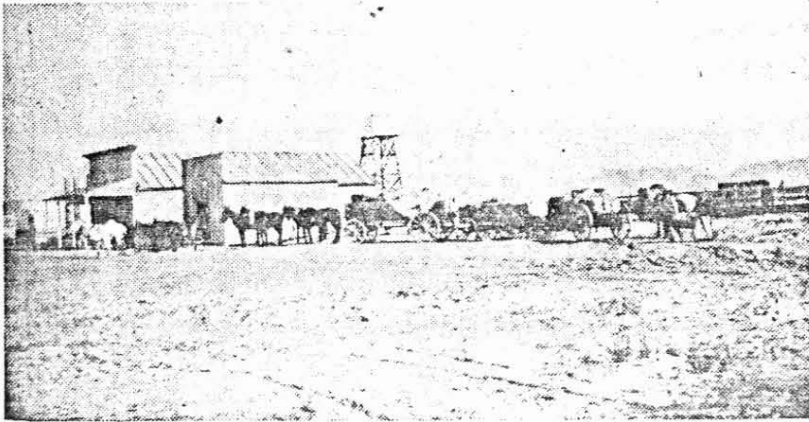


GRADING CAMP, No. 2

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regular stopping place, with restaurant, corral and other accommodations to travelers on the main road from Congress Junction and Wickenburg to Quartzsite, except at Harrisburg, which is seven miles off the main road, a condition which has naturally prevented many from making the trip who would otherwise have done so. Last fall the Grace Valley Development Company started in sinking drilled wells to test the water supply. After having had the country looked over carefully by a geologist and artesian well expert they finally selected the present site of Salome, the logical location of the future metropolis of the central western portion of Arizona, both on account of the adjacent mining and agricultural resources, the water supply, and the lay of the land. A well was drilled 262 feet deep, tests made, land secured for a townsite, a suitable water works system installed and water piped around town. For the present, water is furnished free to residents as well as transients, and the company is going ahead on a liberal plan. Substantial buildings have been erected, store, restaurant, corral and other

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FREIGHTING AT SALOME

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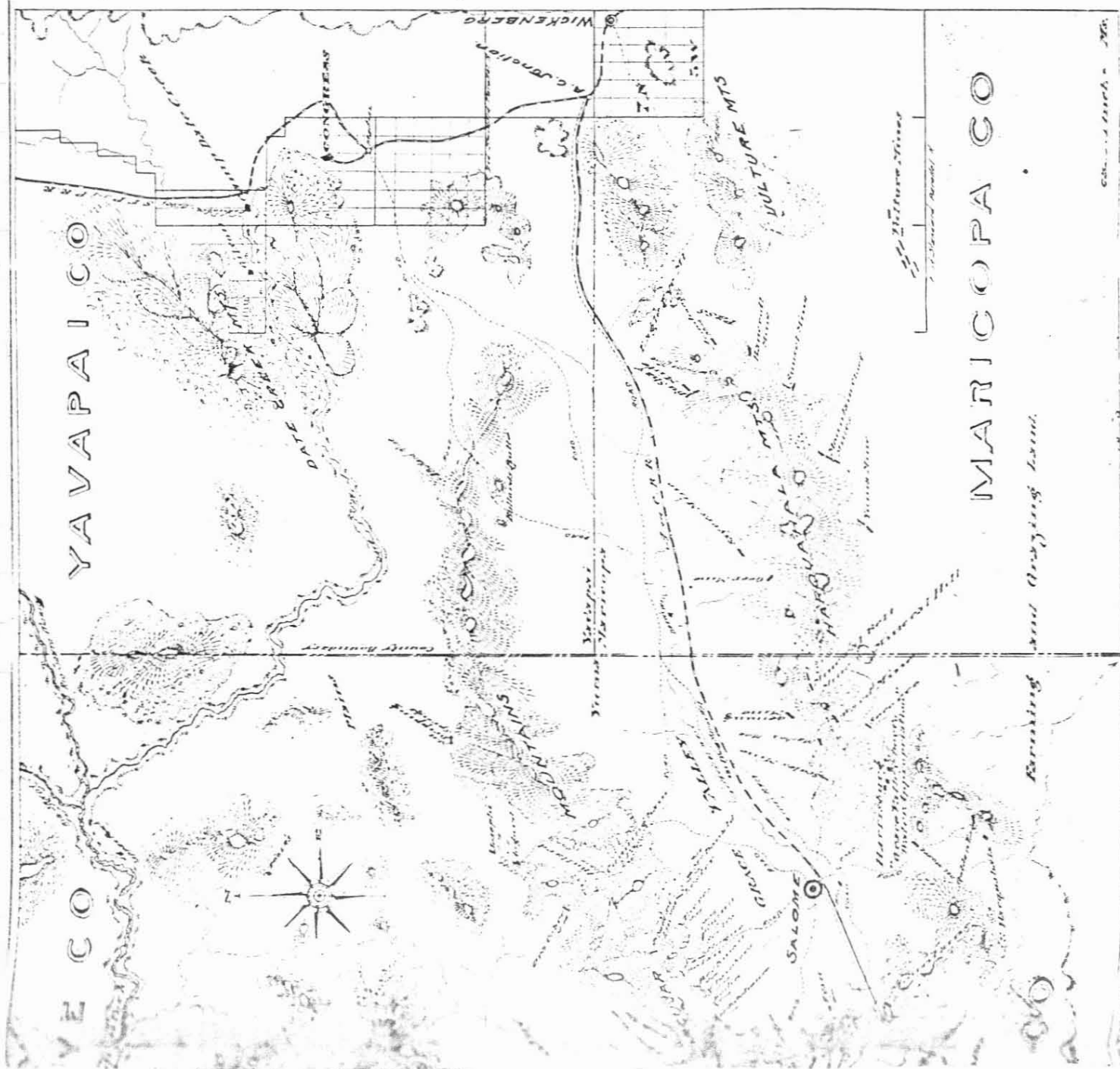


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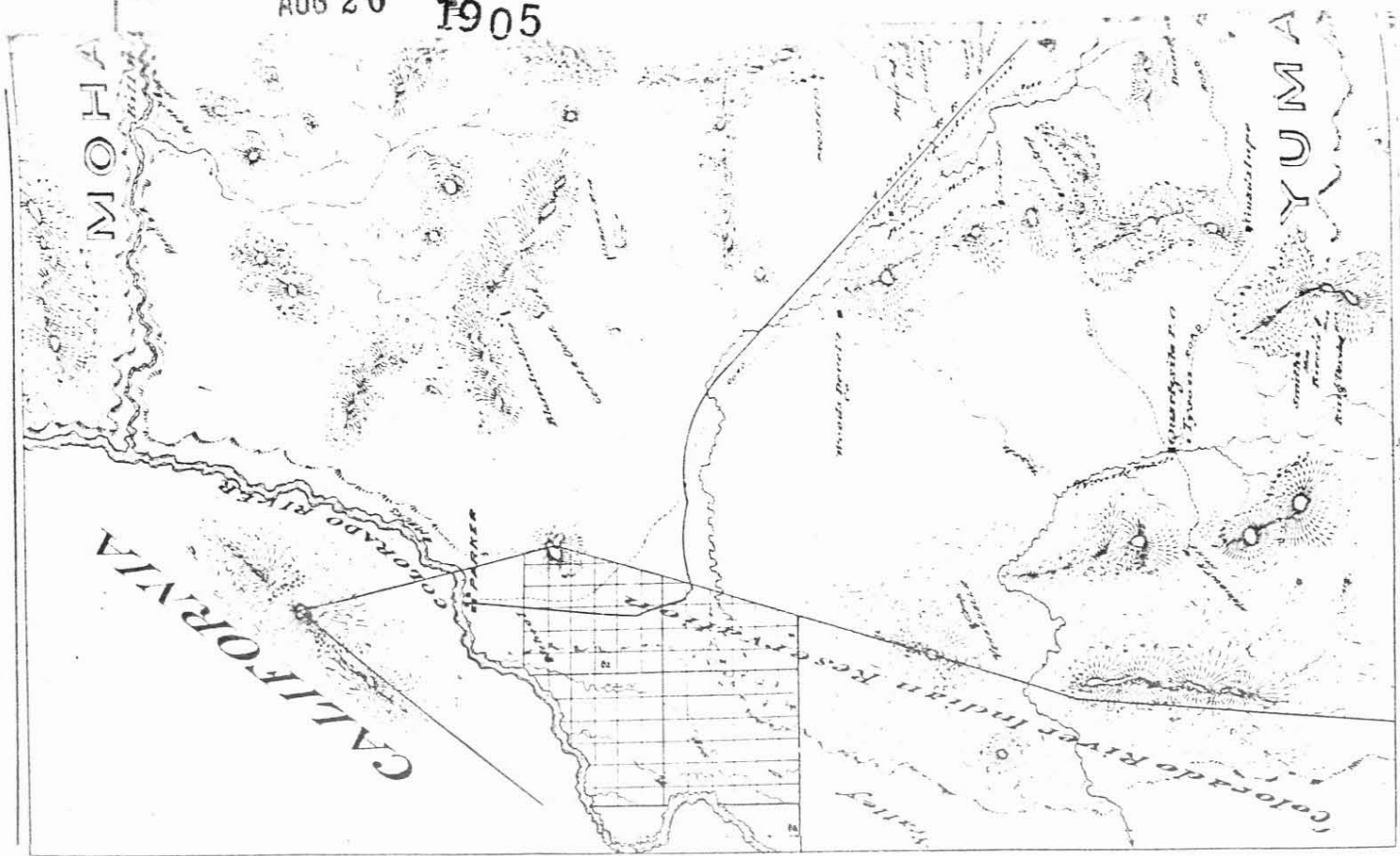
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AUG 26 1905

THE PANAMINT RANGE.

An Important Discovery Made North of the Town of Ballarat.

(Special Correspondence.)

GOLDFIELD, Nevada, August 19.—News has reached here that "Shorty" Harris, who enjoys the distinction of having discovered the Bullfrog district, while prospecting in the Panamint range, found a large gold-bearing vein a short distance north of the town of Ballarat, and immediately there was a big rush of prospectors into that section. The new find is located some three-quarters of a mile west of the summit of the Panamint range, on the Dry trail running from Furnace Creek to Wild Rose, six miles south of the old Garabaldi mine, and about thirty miles north of Ballarat.

From meager reports that are coming in, the new find would seem to be one of great merit. A vein over fifty feet in width shows good hornings clear across, and for fifteen feet on the hanging wall side the assays give an average value of \$50 per ton and higher. Since the first reports several prospectors have visited this section and made a great number of locations on the extensions and parallel veins, all showing values.

The new strike is about forty-five miles southwest of Rhyolite, the principal town of the Bullfrog district, and a number of prospectors have already left that point for the scene of the discovery.

Men here in Goldfield are making preparations to go into the Panamint country next month. The weather now throughout the southern region is such that it is impossible to get around at this time of the year, and mining there is practically at a standstill.

The Echo district in the Funeral range, is now attracting considerable attention from prospectors and capitalists. Notwithstanding the climatic conditions, however, many are found in that section at the present time and more strikes may be looked for during the next few weeks.

It is conceded by all that this fall will see a boom in the Funeral and Panamint ranges, and that the railroad which is being built from Las Vegas to Lila C. in the Funeral range, will be a great aid in obtaining supplies. The conditions are so severe in the Funeral range, and water so scarce, that it is thought many will be unable to live through the season, and that they will be forced to seek the higher and well watered range of the Panamint where it is possible to live in comfort the year around. Water is to be found there in great abundance and there are large tracts of timber at the summit of the range.

Ballarat, which is the geographical center of the whole Panamint range, has a well equipped store, lodging house and other conveniences of civilization where a prospector can outfit at a moderate cost.

9-9-05 (7)
SEP 9 1905

9-9-05 INYO'S WILD ROSE.

Some Details of the Recent Strike near Ballarat.

William Cochran, one of the best known prospectors in the district, has returned from a trip to the Wild Rose district, the scene of "Shorty" Harris' recent find. Mr. Cochran says the find is within twenty feet of the wagon road and has been traveled over for years by miners working on the Lone Star, a silver mine in that district.

The ledge located by Harris is said to be about forty feet wide and nearly all of it shows free gold. Some of the assays run as high as \$600 per ton. George Pagott has located an extension of this ledge for Len McGarry of Bullfrog. Tom Flynn and parties also have some good ground in the immediate neighborhood of the big strike.

Several locations of high grade silver-bearing rock have been made, assays of 1,200 ounces of silver per ton having been received.

Mr. McGarry panned some of the quartz brought in by Cochran and from this showing it is estimated the rock will run from \$80 to \$100 per ton. The pannings revealed a beautiful string of colors.—Bullfrog (Nevada) Miner.

9-9-05 INYO'S PLACERS.

Tule Dredging Company to Work Those in Tule Canyon.

The following is from the Register of Bishop, Inyo county, California:

"The placers of Tule Canyon have long been known, and it is good to hear that the Tule Dredging Company has one of the biggest propositions in the western country. On September 2nd. a final payment of \$30,000, making a total payment in all in excess of \$50,000, will be made for the purchase of property, and this with their own locations will give them possession of over ten miles of the canyon. The gravel is reported as averaging 50 cents to the cubic yard, and when sand averaging 15 cents to the cubic yard is considered bonanza gravel, one can imagine the magnitude of the property this company has. At Tule City workmen are now engaged in laying pipe on the side streets to the residence part of the town. Fire hydrants will also be placed at the corner of every other block."

7-9-05 1/0
GOOD SPRINGS STATION

JEAN P. O.

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H. A. PERKINS, Editor

Searchlight, Nevada

A NEW MINING DISTRICT.

One of Great Promise. In the Funeral Range, Inyo County, California. Story of its First Discovery Thirty Years Ago.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINING REVIEW.

HAVING LATELY returned from a mining district that few have heard anything about, let me give you a brief account of it:

About thirty years ago Mr. J. A. Franklin, a civil engineer, while employed in assisting in the survey for the United States Government, in running the dividing line between the States of California and Nevada, discovered what he took to be chloride of silver on the summit of what is commonly called the Funeral Range of mountains, and near the State line, but on the California side. According to Professor Spurr, however, the dividing line between the Funeral and the Grapevine ranges is Furnace Creek. If this be correct, then the place where he found this ore was on the Grapevine, and not the Funeral, range of mountains.

This point, where he made his locations, has been known ever since as "Chloride Cliff."

Standing on the cliff at an elevation of fifty-six hundred feet, one can see Death Valley for its entire length and breadth.

Across the valley, rises Telescope Peak, the highest point of the Panamint Range. One can also see Mt. Whitney, the highest point in the United States; he can also see the lowest point;—350 feet below sea level, in Death Valley.

At the time Franklin made his discovery, it was no wonder he mistook chloride of lead to be chloride of silver. To one not acquainted with minerals it looks like it, and Franklin was a civil engineer, with very little, if any, knowledge of ore, or minerals. At that time and for years after, Nevada was known as a silver-producing State, for at the camps of Bodie, Candalaria, and many others, silver producing mines were the only ones known; and very few people had their ore assayed, even, for gold,—simply for silver.

Franklin performed the assessment work yearly until last year, when death claimed him. Early this year his son went out to examine these claims (eight in number), and on having samples carefully taken and assayed, found that the ore his father had uncovered averaged about twenty-eight dollars per ton in gold, very little silver, and a small percentage of lead.

This point, Chloride Cliff, is situated about twelve miles in an air-line southerly from Bullfrog, Nevada, but

is in Inyo county, California. Prospectors going to Bullfrog and finding the country immediately surrounding the Shoshone, Bullfrog, National Bank, and the other big strikes in that camp covered by locations, naturally scattered and many went across the Amargosa Valley into this Chloride Cliff section.

Many rich strikes have been made. The property that Franklin discovered thirty-two years ago occurs between lime and mica schist, and consists of wide quartz veins carrying gold, silver and some lead, running northeasterly and southwesterly. The entire mountain range appears to have faulted, and following this fault there is a true fissure vein of quartz and iron carrying good values of gold and silver, but no lead, it being a free-milling gold quartz.

These ledges crop from ten feet to forty-two feet in width and assay from \$13.22 to \$5000 per ton in gold, and are cross veins to the ones Franklin discovered and opened up.

A new district has been formed called the "South Bullfrog" Mining District and extends from Surveyor's Wells to Furnace Creek, and from the State line of Nevada to Death Valley.

Quite a number of Los Angeles parties have bought mining claims in this district and are prepared to develop their properties on an extensive scale this next month, and during the coming fall and winter.

From the work that has been performed I can without any hesitancy say that this district has a brilliant future and that I have not seen any mine in Tonopah or Goldfield (and I am well acquainted with every mine in these two camps) that had such a showing at the same amount of development.

In this district there are well defined quartz veins with good walls, and occurring between lime and mica schist-contact veins. Also, there are true fissure veins cutting through the lime and mica for miles.

I have never seen better indications for permanency anywhere and I predict a great future for this district. It can be easily reached by wagon road from Bullfrog, Rhyolite, or Beatty.

The nearest railroad point is Goldfield, seventy miles north of Bullfrog, but a company has been formed during the past week to extend the road from Goldfield to Bullfrog, and as the men behind this company are the ones who built the Tonopah railroad from Sodaville to Tonopah and, later,

from Tonopah to Goldfield, it is likely that they will do as they claim, viz.; build into Bullfrog by the coming spring.

There is no doubt in my mind that this great mineral belt starting at Tonopah and Lone Mountain and continuing southerly to Goldfield and Lida, and thence southerly to Bullfrog and Chloride Cliff, will produce more gold than any other mining section the world has ever known. One thing sure is, that the line dividing the States of Nevada and California did not divide the ore bodies, and Nevada will have to divide the honors with California for its production of gold to be found in this wonderfully rich mineral belt. More than that, with a railroad into Bullfrog supplies will be cheaper and the hardy prospector can and will invade Death Valley itself. If this mineral belt continues still further south the chances are that Death Valley will show up well in this line, as the formation of the Grapevine (of which the Bare Mountains are an offshoot and in which the great Bullfrog camp is situated), is similar to that in the Funeral and Panamint ranges.

J. IRVING CROWELL.

Los Angeles, September 18, 1905.

SEP 23 1905

SEP 30 1905

SEPTEMBER 30, 1905. (3)

9-30-05
(3)
THE FRAZIER MINE.

Some Details of this Old and Well-Known Property.

The Antelope Valley Gazette, of Lancaster, California, prints the following about the old and well-known Frazier Mine, on Frazier Mountain, Ventura county, California:

"It has produced about one million in gold from the surface diggings. It was shut down some eight years ago and only assessment work done on the property. The cause of the shutting down was due to incompetent and gross mismanagement in placing men who were ignorant of the first principles of mining in charge of the works. The owner of the property, Judge J. Bicknell of Los Angeles, whose profession is different to mining, and not able to give any attention or even visit the mine, decided to sell it and offered it for sale for \$100,000. Shortly after the tunnel caved in owing to poor work done in the way of timbering, etc., which was next to criminal mismanagement by those in charge, and barred the entrance to the working which had just been started. The offer made for the mine, from what could be seen by competent mining men, was \$60,000 cash, but then only part of workings could be examined; later other workings caved and barred all entrance.

"Last winter we secured the services of F. Sargeant, an old timer and an expert mining man of Colorado. He made minute examinations of the workings which led to his buying the property for \$25,000 from Judge Bicknell. * * * A little money and good management will soon put things into shape, for already there is a ten-stamp mill on the ground, and the best men with up-to-date management that will make a showing, creditable to both men and owners."

SEP 30

9-30-05
THE PANAMINT COUNTRY

ction of Inyo County, California, Rich in Minerals And Generously Supplied With Wood and Water.

WRITTEN FOR THE MINING REVIEW

THE ACCOMPANYING map is compiled from the Government map, made from surveys Lieutenant Wheeler for the United States Geological Survey in the years 1871 and 1876. It shows the Panamint range country in Inyo county, Califor-

nia. Since Lieutenant Wheeler's surveys none other has been made.

In those days there was no detail to put down, the only mines then known, being the silver mines of old Panamint Camp and a few silver mines about Wild Rose Canyon. The

topography, however, is very complete and the position and courses of the canyons clearly outlined, but some were not named. The present map attempts to show the location of mines, elevations that have been later ascertained, and the volumes of water in the various canyons on each side of the range.

While all the prominent mines are shown, the prospects cover only a few of the great number recorded here

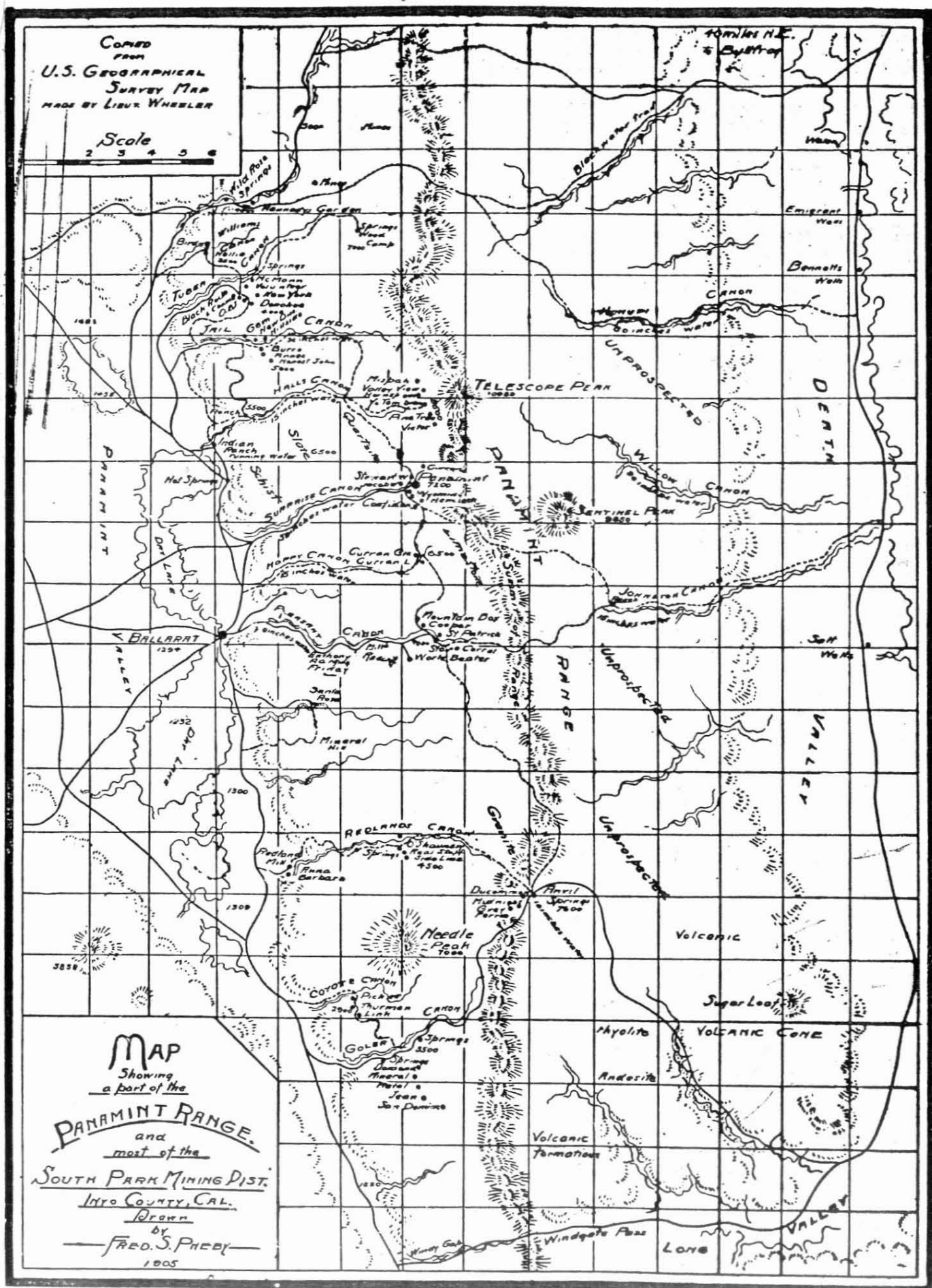
with the District Record claims shown, are in, or a books.

It will be observed that in claims shown, are in, or canyons; this being readily as these canyons are the ways and are much traveled the country between is settled, and little known or explored hard work climbing these rugged mountains where water

Sep 30, 1905
(partial)

Los Angeles Mining Review

SEP 30 1905



OCT 7 1905

OCT 7, 1905 (9)

SCHEELITE IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco correspondent of the Mining Journal of London, writing under date of August 30, 1905, says:

"Reports that will tend to considerably depreciate the price offered for scheelite have lately been put into circulation, owing to the discovery of that mineral in San Bernardino county, near Randsburg, California. Rumor has, however, exaggerated the facts. The discovery of scheelite of good quality is confirmed, but on only one location—that of Mr. Thomas McCarthy and partners of Randsburg—are there signs of any well-defined ledges; these occur in granite, and are nearly vertical. The ledge which is being developed averages about 14 inches, and although this shows signs of widening, much of the mineral is of low grade, and will have to be concentrated. Since the commencement of development work in the beginning of May only twenty-two tons have been obtained from this property, and the total output of all other claims does not reach this figure; on these claims the scheelite is found as 'float,' possibly originating from the above-mentioned ledges.

"It is probable the producers will combine as to selling price, and hold their product until the market recovers. So far no shipments have been made."

Note, by the editor of the Los Angeles Mining Review.—Since the date of the foregoing letter to the Mining Journal, two shipments of the ore have been made,—one to Pennsylvania, the other to Germany.

AMALIE DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

New Locations and Strikes. Shipments From the Cowboy Give Big Returns. Zada and Barbarossa Mines.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINING REVIEW

AMALIE, Kern county, California, October 5, 1905.—There is great activity in this section. I may add that I feel justified in saying that in the near future things will go on the jump. Excellent indications for a steady and solid growth and the development of mines are seen on every hand. New strikes and new locations are of almost daily occurrence. The latest is that in the now famous "Cowboy" mine. It has had gold paying ore from the first opening of the mine, a little over four years ago. This mine has borne out the prediction that as work progressed to greater depth, the richer the ore. Their last shipment of thirty tons to Selby's, San Francisco, netted about \$9,000.

Believing what has been thought to be the Mother Lode in the Amalie Mining district, W. H. Williams and John H. Beatty took samples and prospected the immense limestone dike, capping the mountains over the Cowboy and Zada mines, and extending in either direction for five or six miles, with excellent results. Free gold was found in every sample and assays run from \$8.65 to \$78.90, at Selby's. It is their intention, because of this showing, to install a mill and cyanide plant in Hog Canyon, and get to business as soon as possible. Tonopah, Goldfield, Bullfrog, etc., will not be in it when this immense body of ore is ready to be milled. Millions of tons of ore above the surface, some places two hundred and fifty feet high, and in width from fifty to three hundred feet. How much richer the ore is below ten feet is not known, but at that depth it shows \$78. The dike runs along the tops of the mountains for a distance of ten or twelve miles, and they have practically located it all, with the exception of a few claims that they told some of their friends to locate. There seems to be no "dead" matter—all that is necessary to do is to blast the dike away and mill it.

The Zada mine, owned by the Gold Peak Mining Company, is still holding up to its good record, and as soon as the 40-ton mill and cyanide plant are installed there will be more things doing in this Camp, more than enough to entitle it to more than passing mention.

It is the intention of the Zada Company to mill ten tons daily for the Cowboy and thirty tons from the dump of the Zada. The plant is expected to be in running order within sixty days, or, as Superintendent Lang says, as soon as the plant can be put in shape.

The plant is being brought over the mountains from Harpers, and the first installment of machinery is expected the latter part of this week. When the plant is in running order, the dumps of the two mines (Zada and Cowboy) will furnish ore in sufficient quantity to keep the plant running night and day for months, without making a great hole in the vast amount of ore on hand, to say nothing of the daily output from each mine.

The Barbarossa mine continues to go down with most gratifying results. Good ore is found all the way down and it shows increasing values. Work is being pushed by Mr. Parlow, and it is only a matter of a short time when they will dispose of the accumulating ore on the dump.

The Zinda is shut down at present owing to some misunderstanding between the management, but will resume in a short time, and continue to mill and cyanide the ore from its own mine.

J. A. H.

OLD CAMP OF PANAMINT

Surprise Canyon. It is in itself a Complete "Mineral World". Of Especial Interest to Practical Miners.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINING REVIEW

THE OLD CAMP of Panamint is located at the head of Surprise Canyon, twelve miles northeast of Ballarat, in the Panamint Range. It is a common belief with Pacific Coast mining men of thirty years or more standing, that this one camp comprises the whole Panamint mining district. It is only natural they should so believe considering the great excitement and rush that prevailed in the early '70's. A further common belief is that the only ore the entire district makes any claim to, is silver-bearing. It is true that the early mines of this canyon were silver mines but it may be said, in passing, that they were rich ones. They were extensively worked and produced several millions of dollars and, as any reasonable man will appreciate, were worked out at the time the mill quit, which was about 1878. There is, however, more or less ore of a medium grade, say 15 or 20 ounce, to be found standing in the old stopes and also mixed up in the dumps. This grade of ore did not pay to work by the expensive chlorination-pan process.

This limited area, about three miles square, is the only portion of the Panamint range, which government maps show to be 130 miles long and about 20 miles wide at the base, that was ever given attention or thoroughly prospected prior to the gold discoveries made in Pleasant Canyon in 1897. Some considerable search had been made for the copper-stained silver ores of the range, but these veins were of no consequence outside of the silver veins of the old Panamint camp, located at the head of Surprise Canyon. Silver ore is, in fact, found less frequently in the Panamint range than any other of the ores generally mined. Most of the Panamint veins carry gold almost exclusively, and next in importance come those of lead. Panamint, therefore, makes no claims to silver veins of importance.

The topography of the country in and about upper Surprise Canyon is very rugged. The principal country rock to be found is massive limestone. Lying upon this, with a slight dip to the northeast, is about five hundred feet of slate. Near the contact the slate cleaves in thin slabs and resembles very much the black slate of the Mother Lode country, while as the upper portions of the belt are approached the slate gets blocky and harder. In this slate belt, are numerous well defined veins carrying no silver. In some cases the gold is associated with a heavy percentage of iron pyrite and in other places with a considerable amount of galena.

The Curran and Tenacious mines show a vein averaging about thirty inches in width and continuous, in places, for more than five hundred feet. One shoot on the Curran mine, has a measured length of 553 feet. Upon this shoot there are two shafts, one seventy-eight feet and the other thirty-seven feet in depth, and two tunnels, sixty-five and eighty-three feet respectively. The vein is unbroken by faults or intrusions for this entire length. The ore carries an average of 40 per cent. pyrite and a 70-ton sample crushed in the old silver mill gave a battery sample of \$35.60. When concentrated $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of ore can be put into one ton of concentrates, having a value of \$82 per ton. These concentrates will not pay for shipment to any smelter owing to a wagon haul of eighty-two miles. Pyrites of this character are being roasted in large quantities daily throughout the Mother Lode region of California. Such concentrates can probably be roasted on the ground in Surprise Canyon with improved furnaces, for at about \$6 per ton. This roasted product can be chlorinated in either barrels or vats and an extraction of 95 per cent. made at a total cost not to exceed \$10 per ton, which would represent a charge of \$4 per ton of original ore. In the Canyon there is an abundance of pinon pine and a good stream of water.

This mine was located about 1900 by Jack Curran, and the early silver miners had no knowledge of the existence of such a vein, even though it was located only one mile distant from the old mill. While this vein, averaging thirty inches wide, will at first glance, be considered insignificant, the great length of the shoot will show that it is possible for a mine of this character to produce many thousands of tons of ore. It is well known that the vein of the celebrated Congress mine of Arizona, received little attention for many years after its discovery, because the vein was small, and while its grade was high, it was supposed there was very little of it. Extensive development work showed the ore shoot to have great length and phenomenal depth. While the Congress ore that went to the mill, may not have averaged \$36 per ton, the concentrates made therefrom were high, running more than ten ounces to the ton in gold. They therefore readily permitted shipment

to distant smelters. The ore of the Curran mine must be handled upon the ground, owing to unfavorable conditions and to the fact that the concentrates run less than \$100 to the ton.

A 550-foot shoot, averaging two feet in width, will measure 11,000 tons for each hundred feet of backs, allowing ten cubic feet per ton of ore in place. This will show the possibilities of small veins when length and depth are present. This vein is a good example of what was overlooked by the early silver miners of the Canyon.

Referring to the old silver mines, it may be interesting to state that in the old camp there is an assay book, kept in the handwriting of the well known metallurgist, C. A. Stetefeldt, beginning with August 28, 1874. All the assays of battery samples, roasted product, flue dust, etc., are given for each day covering a period of four months, while he had charge of the old 20 stamps chlorination-pan mill of the Surprise Valley Milling Company.

The ore treated ran from \$58.11 per ton to \$94.25 per ton.

In the same Slate belt, in which is located the Curran mine, there are large quartz veins carrying fair values in gold and good values in lead. They are recent discoveries, some having been located this year. No work has been done upon any of them, but one glance at the croppings readily shows they can undoubtedly be relied upon to produce large quantities of ore.

Looking at the camp from a broad viewpoint, it represents one of the most complete little mineral worlds to be found in the Southwest. Not a single one of its mines is known to contain an ore that can be termed "free." The silver ores all demanded roasting and the recently discovered gold ores are equally base. But, after all, if one will figure out where the \$250,000,000 of gold, silver, copper and lead, comes from each year in the United States, one will have to admit that it comes very largely from smelting ores. Without an exception, all of the silver, copper and lead are derived from this method of production and half of all the gold is probably recovered from smelting operations. If this be true, then 85 per cent. of the values extracted annually in the four named metals, is derived from so-called "base" ores.

OCT 21
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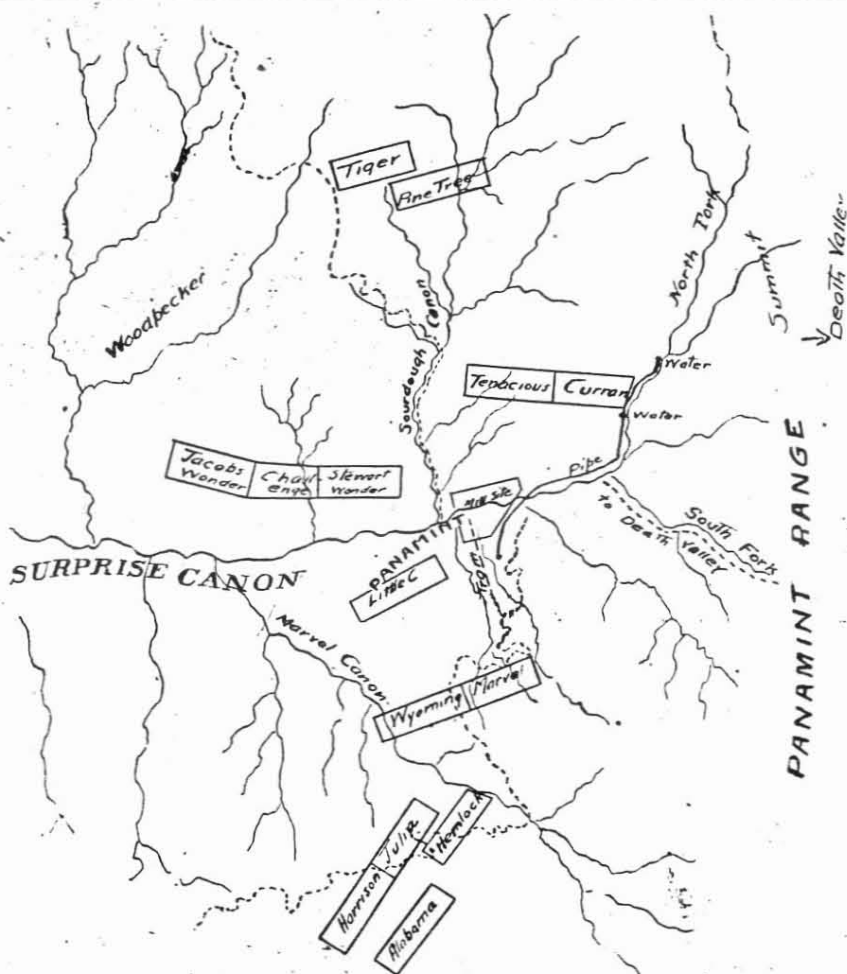
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A layman figures that the proper charge for a lead jacket requires certain percentages of silica, iron, lead and limestone. In the Panamint camp there is an abundance of silica, which can also be said of every camp on earth. The Curran class of mine will produce an abundance of iron; the Tiger and Pine Tree class will produce a sufficient quantity of lead, and the whole country is made up of limestone. There is, however, one mine in the camp, known as the old Woodpecker, that carries sufficient quantity of a calcareous ore running 15 to 20 ounces in silver and 7 per cent. lead, that will suffice for a flux for a 40-ton jacket, and therefore paying its own way, while smelting barren limestone would represent a dead loss.

The ores of Surprise Canyon are such as will assuredly interest the thorough mining man,—one possessing a knowledge of how to treat smelting ores. It is not to be expected that the miner whose experience is limited to stamp mills, silver plates and cyanide will find here an interesting field. To sum up: If all the ores of the Canyon are to be considered then smelting is the only solution of the problem, but if the gold ores alone are to be treated then that can undoubtedly be done by a roast-chlorination, or a roast-cyanide treatment.

Ballarat, Inyo county, California,
October 12, 1905.



SURPRISE CANYON, PANAMINT DISTRICT INYO COUNTY, CAL.

CRESCENT DISTRICT, NEVADA

It is Being Thoroughly Prospected and Many Discoveries Reported. Talk of a Reduction Plant.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINING REVIEW

CRESCENT, Nevada, October 25, 1905.—Mining men from all parts of the country are coming into the Crescent district. The prospectors are now at work with a greater vim and before long Crescent will rank among the leading districts of Nevada.

The Banner strike of the district was made yesterday on the Cherokee group owned by Reynolds and Terres. The development on this property consists of a shaft sunk seventy feet and a cross-cut thirty feet, all in ore. Yesterday the owners discovered a vein of ore on the hanging wall three feet in width, the average assay being \$24 per ton in gold. This strike has caused quite a stir in camp.

Thomas A. Irwin, a mining operator of Denver, and representing the interests of Denis Sullivan, a Denver banker, commenced work on the Double Standard a few days ago. This claim, although worked but to a depth of 120 feet, has an excellent showing. There are two veins running parallel with each other. A shaft is sunk on one vein to a depth of 120 feet, showing a good strong vein and running \$10 in gold and 1500 ounces silver per ton. Mr. Irwin informs me that they will, within a short time, commence development work on the Golden Fleece.

Mr. Benson, the general manager of the Crescent Reduction and Mines Company, has returned from Los Angeles and announces that work will continue in the sinking of the shaft on the White Cloud group.

Michael J. Sullivan, owner of the Gold King, Never Sweat, and Wake-up Jim group, brought in yesterday several samples of ore from this group. T. B. Dillon, M. E., informs me that these claims are making a remarkable showing. On the Iron Prince, owned by Sullivan and Ryan, development work is progressing as rapidly as possible. The ledge on the Iron Prince is thirty feet in width and will average \$9.90 per ton in gold.

James Slater is sinking on the Gold Ridge. This claim has an excellent surface showing. Slater, in connection with Denny Callahan and T. B. Dillon, will develop this claim. The work will be under the supervision of Mr. Dillon.

The Justice claim, owned by C. B. Carlin, four miles south-east of Crescent, has a four foot vein of ore twenty inches of which assays \$31

gold per ton. This claim was located this month.

The Oversight group, owned by Frank Tousie, five miles south-east of Crescent, consists of two claims. The ledge is forty feet in width and crops for 2500 feet, and averages \$13.80 per ton on the surface.

At the Star mine, two and one-half miles north-east of Crescent, owned by Wilson, Latimer and Dr. Renshaw, of Las Vegas, they have begun operations and will ship ore. The average assays from this property are as follows: lead, twenty-five per cent; silver, \$8; gold, \$5.40; copper, 5 per cent.

Messrs. Meyers and Detmer have something good at Hopps Well in the Twin Ledge claim, which shows up a pay streak of ten inches of a lead ore carrying gold and silver, which assays \$40 per ton. This is at a depth of only six feet from the surface.

The Carthage, adjoining the Crescent townsite, shows a well defined vein. This property is owned by Mrs. M. H. McClure.

A meeting of the citizens was held last evening at the Colorado Hotel, to consider the proposition of the erection of a reduction plant for the working of the ores of the district. The proposition was discussed from every point of view and the meeting adjourned to meet again on November 1.

Work will commence this week on the Big 4 No. 2 group by Messrs. Miller and Huntington.

Mr. A. J. Waddleton has located a group of claims for a party of Colorado Springs mining men and will proceed to prospect the group.

M. H. McCCLURE,

Secretary of the Miners and Business Mens' Association, Crescent, Nevada.

NOV 4 1905

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NOV 11 1905

NOVEMBER 11, 1905.

THE OLD PANAMINT MILL.

Its Interesting Record of Some Thirty Years Ago.

In our issue of October 21 last there was printed a letter from a correspondent at Ballarat, Inyo county, California, on "Old Camp of Panamint." In that letter reference was made to the returns from the old 20-stamp mill of the Surprise Valley Milling Company, operating in Surprise Canyon of the Panamint district. Our correspondent mentioned that in the old camp there was the assaying book kept by the well known metallurgist, C. A. Stetefeldt, containing notes of assays and bullion returns, beginning with August 28, 1874. Our correspondent now sends a copy from the records of Mr. Stetefeldt of the returns of shipments of bullion from the old Panamint mill, and which, after the interval of thirty years, are of great interest as showing what was doing in the Panamint country in those days, and by one old-fashioned 20-stamp mill.

OLD PANAMINT MILL.

Shipments of Bullion:

September 18, 1875.....	\$18,699.52
October 1, 1875.....	22,593.86
October 18, 1875.....	18,461.61
November 5, 1875.....	33,843.94
November 28, 1875.....	23,243.34
December 16, 1875.....	22,664.28
December 30, 1875.....	31,840.76
February 10, 1876.....	46,650.44
March 21, 1876.....	27,072.01
April 1, 1876.....	26,477.70
May 8, 1876.....	27,148.21
May 16, 1876.....	37,549.93

Total, 12 shipments.....\$366,245.60

Our correspondent adds: "This is as far as this particular book contains record of shipments. The mill was worked for several years later, but I have been unable to find any record of shipments."

CONTRIBUTED TO THE MINING REVIEW

BALLARAT, Inyo county, California, November 15, 1905.—

The latest discovery of rich ore to be made in the Panamint country,—and which has created quite a stampede from Ballarat, is that of H. Clifford Burton and Melville H. Sanford last month. Both are "boys," the oldest being not yet 23 years of age and the other a few months less than 18. While prospecting diligently during the entire summer, this is the first strike, outside of one other showing some fair mill ore, that has been made to reward them for their summer's work. Like most of the late comers, most of their time was spent prospecting up and down the well-known canyons, that so numerously cut the Panamint range on both the east and west flanks. About six weeks ago, Sanford and Burton concluded to tackle some sections of the district, which, from common report, had remained unprospected. Looking across the valley to the west, towards the Slate Range, which forms part of the western wall of the Panamint Valley, they decided that as the summit of this range could not lie more than five miles distant from the good water hole in Goler Canyon, beside which they were camped, to take a chance on the gray wall before them. The Panamint Valley, at that point, sixteen miles south of Ballarat, narrows down to a width of not more than two miles, in fact there is a gradual slope to an ancient river bed from Goler Canyon in the Panamint range, and a like one from Sanford Canyon directly opposite in the Slate Range. Either wash offers a natural road bed; even now it is possible to drive within two miles of this recent discovery. In a week's time two men could construct a good trail to the very croppings of the vein.

The vein as far as known of the Gold Bug, one of the six claims in the group located, runs from three to five feet in width. It has been uncovered for a length of ninety-eight feet. It is a clean cut fissure vein, occupying a fault fissure and has a slight dip to the east. The strike of the fissure is N., 50° E., with a porphyritic granite foot wall and a finer grained shistose-granite hanging wall.

Four days ago the boys came into Ballarat with five large samples, which were given to Mr. D. E. Blake, of the firm of Blake and Wilson, assayers and mining engineers. No. 1 sample consists of hard pieces of good looking quartz, carrying about 1 per cent. of bright particles of galena and sulphide of copper; assayed 3.26 ounces gold, and 26 ounces in silver, a gross value of \$81.10; No. 2, of similar quartz, with less iron and more oxidized copper mineral, assayed 3.04 ounces gold and 51 ounces silver, a gross value of \$91.46; No. 3, said to be an average of three feet at one point in the vein, assayed 25.42 ounces gold (no further assays were made for silver); a gold value of \$580.40; No. 4, fine stuff, taken across another place in the vein, said to be two feet wide, assayed 33.28 ounces gold, a gold value of \$665.60; and No. 5, sample of selected small pieces, assayed 38.76 ounces gold, a gold value of \$775.20. There is no mistake about the values of these particular samples; they were horned in the presence of prospectors here in Ballarat, and were estimated to run in free gold, somewhat higher than the assays actually showed. These assays were made on the 30th of October.

There being no reason to keep the discovery secret it soon became public property, so it was not long before there were several prospectors ready to "hit" the trail. None of them has yet returned so I cannot tell you what any of them have found. The district in which this discovery was made can be reached from the Borax Lake side of the Slate Range, avoiding hauling into Ballarat, and thence sixteen miles south; the distance, therefore, would be about fifty-two miles from Johannesburg.

This strike should teach a good lesson to those who persist in prospecting along the well known trails and wagon roads and around those canyons of the Panamint range which are conveniently supplied with water. A study of the Panamint map, which was recently published in your paper, will show that there are many spots yet unprospected in the fifty-two miles of the Panamint range.

If the discovery made by Burton and Sanford prove to be an important one, important in the sense of indicating a large body of rich gold ore, it will help to educate prospectors to keep away from beaten paths; will encourage them to risk the dangers that may be expected—possibly not encountered—remote from over-traveled trails.



SANFORD CANYON, LOOKING EAST



PREPARING TO SURVEY THE NEW STRIKE



GOLD BUG CROPPINGS



SOUTH WALL OF SANFORD

DEC 9 1905

SOUTH BULLFROG, CALIFORNIA

Operations at Chloride Cliff and at Other Mines in this Section of Inyo County

12-9-05 (5)

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINING REVIEW

BEATTY, Nevada, November 28, 1905.—I enclose a few items from Chloride Cliff, South Bullfrog Mining District, Inyo county, California:

The Bullfrog-Cliff Mining Company has reached a depth of fifty feet in the shaft. This shaft was started on a ledge that crops for forty-two feet in width and 300 feet in length, every portion of which pans free gold. The intention is to continue sinking to a depth of at least 100 feet before crosscutting. They are now taking out high grade ore, and have been from the surface. Not a pound of waste rock has been removed. From present indications, this ledge will undoubtedly prove to be a great producer; it is a true fissure vein with perfect walls. Ore shoots are frequently found through this 300 feet of cropping, that run from a few hundred dollars to the thousands per ton in gold. The ore removed up to date, will average \$30 per ton, and is entirely free milling. Mr. Wm. Harris (of Frohman & Harris, theatrical managers, of New York) is the president of the company; Mr. S. C. Freefield, of Los Angeles, is secretary and superintendent. He has nine men at work.

The Mucho Oro Mining Company has run a tunnel about sixty feet on a ledge that crops for about 250 feet in length, with an average width of ten feet. This ledge also is entirely free-milling, and may be an extension of the Bullfrog-Cliff property. Assays have been made of ore on this ledge, that run as high as \$785 in gold; the average is about \$25 per ton in free gold. This property is owned by Southern California men. Mr. J. Irving Crowell, of Los Angeles, is president; Mr. S. C. Freefield, secretary; Mr. Frank B. Wolcott, of Riverside, is also interested in it. When the tunnel, above referred to, has been run 125 feet into the mountain, it will be about 250 feet below the surface. This is a contact vein, lying between lime and schist, lime being the hanging wall.

The California-Bullfrog Company—composed of Los Angeles men, Mitchell, Rice, and others, is working four men on the property. They have just commenced work, but the surface indications are fine, and warrant the expenditure of considerable money in the way of development.

Sharpe Bros. have run a tunnel about 150 feet on their property, and the ore that I have seen from there shows up well. This ore is a smelting or concentrating proposition. They are working three men.

The Death Valley Mining & Milling Company is running two tunnels on the vein, and showing some rich sulphide ore as a result. Their ledge is about six feet in width. They report gold values as high as \$58 per ton; some galena and chloride of lead, and also iron and copper sulphides. This should make a fine concentration, excepting the chloride. Their tunnels are in about forty and twenty feet, respectively. This is a contact vein between lime and schist. They are working two men.

OLD PANAMINT MILL.

View of It, and Part of its Record of Shipments of Thirty Years Ago.

IN OUR ISSUE of October 21 last there was printed a letter from our correspondent at Bal-larat, Inyo county, California, on "Old Camp of Panamint." In that letter reference was made to the returns from the old 20-stamp mill of the Surprise Valley Milling Company, operating in Surprise Canyon of the Panamint district. Our correspondent mentioned that in the old camp there was the assaying book kept by Mr. C. A. Stetefeldt, the well known metallurgist, containing notes of assays and bullion returns, beginning with August 28, 1874. Our correspondent sent us a copy from the records of Mr. Stetefeldt of the returns of shipments of bullion from the old Panamint mill, and which, after the interval of thirty years, are of great interest as showing what was doing in the Panamint country in those days, and by one old-fashioned 20-stamp mill.

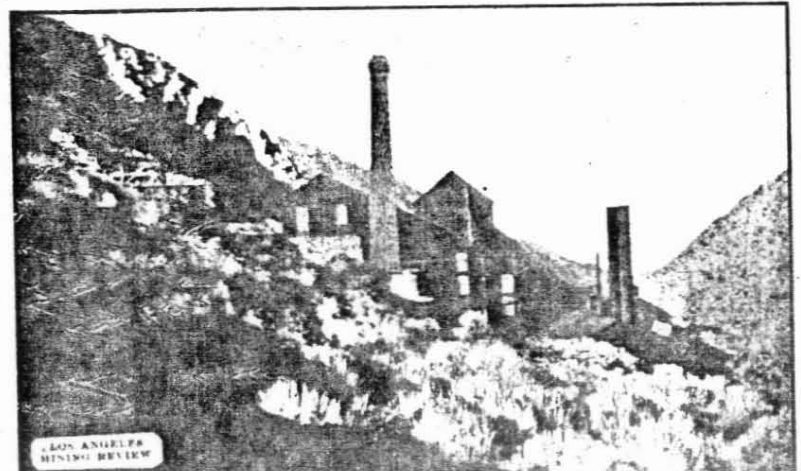
OLD PANAMINT MILL.

Shipments of Bullion:

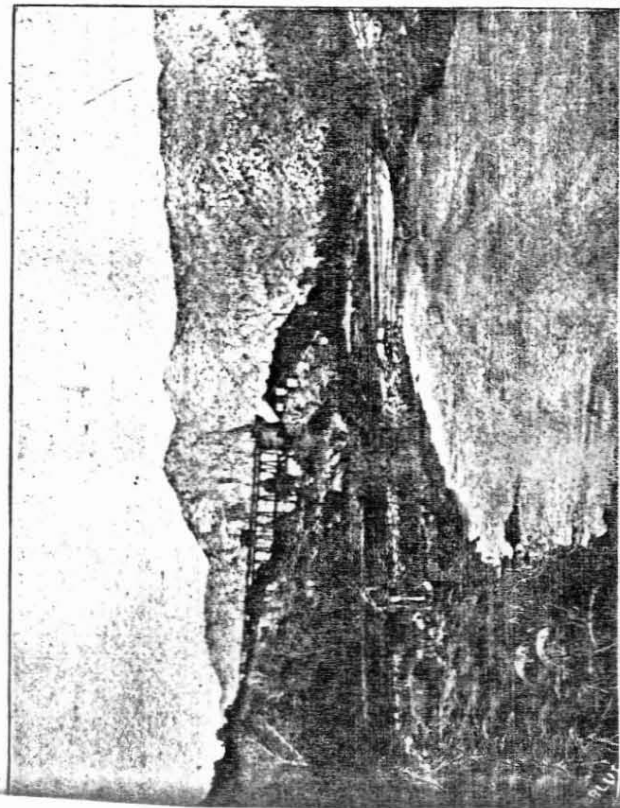
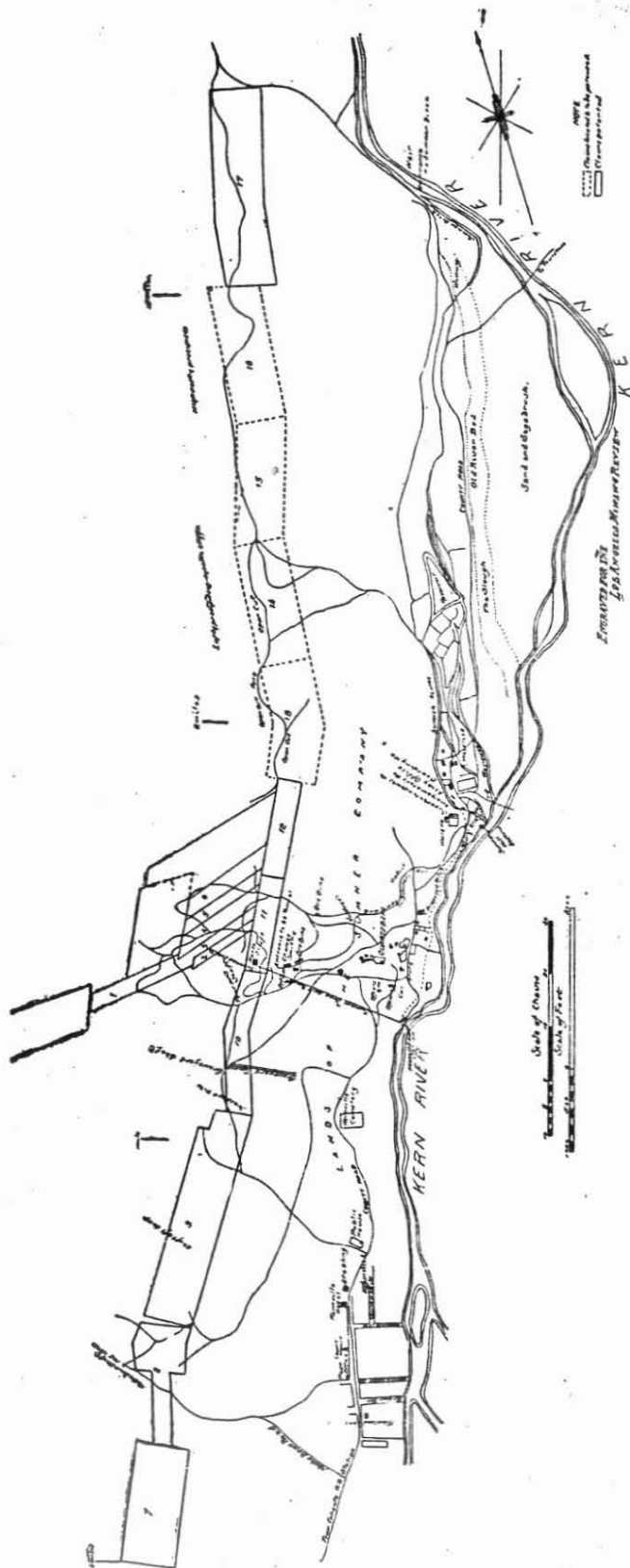
September 18, 1875.....	\$18,699.52
October 1, 1875.....	22,593.86
October 18, 1875.....	18,461.61
November 5, 1875.....	33,843.94
November 28, 1875.....	23,243.34
December 16, 1875.....	22,664.28
December 30, 1875.....	31,840.76
February 10, 1876.....	46,650.44
March 21, 1876.....	27,072.01
April 1, 1876.....	26,477.70
May 8, 1876.....	27,148.21
May 16, 1876.....	37,549.93

Total, 12 shipments.....\$336,245.60

Since sending the above, our correspondent has procured for us a photograph of the famous old mill a reproduction of which is shown in the accompanying engraving. The mill was operated for several years after 1876, but the record of shipments has been lost.



THE OLD PANAMINT MILL, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



BIG BLUE MILL, KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

DEC 30 1905